Two of BURBERRYS' BEST COATS FOR LADIES

The demand for Burberry Coats by Ladies keen as the demand by gentlemen. We have just received a large consignment of new models and direct attention to the high appreciated immensely

The Tricoat is one of the happiest inventions for chasing security and comfort. The loose, easy fitting Coat is ideal for motoring as it is extremely light and voluminous.

Horton's Burberry House
GREEN & TRINITY ST. DUBLIN
ON REQUEST

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS

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SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

WALLER.

DENTISTRY.

MISCELLANOUS

LOANS BY POST.
£20 TO £5,000

"IRISH TIMES"
BRANCH OFFICE,
108 ROYAL AVENUE,
BELFAST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE IRISH TIMES.

THE WEEKLY IRISH TIMES.

LIFE'S MINOR TROUBLES

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

SPECIAL EXTRA

NOT TO BE REMOVED FROM THE ROOM

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY

The Irish Times.

PRICE 1½d. (SATURDAYS 2d.) DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1919. VOL. LXI. NO.—19,406.

Old Bushmills Whisky
A TRUSTED FRIEND.

NOTICE.

We regret that we are unable at present to return goods as promptly as we would wish, and therefore ask our customers to accept our apologies for any inconvenience caused them by delays, which are unavoidable.

PRESCOTTS' DYE WORKS, DUBLIN.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 2s 6d words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

Important.—The Government has decided to withdraw all restrictions on the wearing of Battalion numbers and the location of Battalions and Brigade units, as regards the troops in France and Flanders; and as regards those in Egypt, Salonika, Mesopotamia, Italy, Salonika, and South Africa, up to, but not later than, the 11th November, 1918.

ROLL OF HONOUR.
IN MEMORIAM.

DYES—In loving memory of my dear husband, Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Dyes, R.D.F., killed in action 3rd June, 1916.

GARDINER—In loving memory of Charles Henry Gardiner, Cycle Corps 36th Ulster Division, recently Durham Light Infantry (attached Royal Engineers), who was killed in France, under fire, on 3rd June, 1917.

BIRTHS.

CLAR—May 28, 1919, at Caledon, Tullow, Co. Carlow, the wife of G. W. Agar, a son.

CLARKIN—May 14, 1919, at Tighna-Mara, Sandymount, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Kilroy, a son.

CUTTLE—May 31, 1919, at Denmark House, Leeson street, the wife of Chris. Cuttle, of Lieutenant R. L. Cuttle, R.A.F., Baldonnel, a son.

DOWLEY—May 23, 1919, to Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Dowley, Ballintogher, Co. Sligo, a daughter.

GARDINER—May 17, 1919, at the Private Nursing Home, Denmark House, Lower Leeson st., to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Downey, 2308, King's Liverpool Regiment, and Mrs. Downey (nee Stevenson), a son.

HOLMES—May 29, 1919, at Miss Clarke's House, Fairview, the wife of Joseph A. Holmes, of a daughter.

HUTTON—May 27, 1919, at Mrs. Herbert Nursing Home, Waterford, to the Rev. F. Hutton, a son.

OBSERVY—May 31, 1919, at 40 Upper Fitzwilliam st., to Major and Mrs. F. G. Moseley, The Grove, Lucan, a daughter.

POVE-DUTTON—June 1, 1919, at 80 Leinster Road, Rathmines, London, the wife of Lieut. Povey-Dutton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOYLE—May 30, 1919, at Frenchlawn, Co. Roscommon, Edward Michael, beloved husband of Bridie Boyle, aged 31 years. R.I.P.

CLARKE—June 1, 1919, at his residence, Church House, Dundrum, William Seymour Bird, Esq., J.P., sometime County Court Judge of the Riding of Cork. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 9.15, reaching Mount Jerome at 10.45.

CUDDENELL-MURPHY—June 2, 1919, Vere Cuddenell Murphy, second eldest son of the late Rudolph Bradenell Murphy, of Mount Merrion, Co. Dublin. R.I.P. Funeral private. No flowers by special request.

DEVLIN—May 31, 1919, 15, Constance, 11 Lower Gardiner, Hannigan, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Colvin. Funeral private.

GUNTER—At her residence, Ardglass, Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Hunter, and of the late Nathaniel Hunter. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), leaving Carnduff at 12.45.

LOUGHLIN—May 31, 1919, at Woodview, Kilworth, Co. Cork, Charlotte Henrietta, wife of the late John McLoughlin, and daughter of the late Harry Cornelius Rookes-Keough, Queen's Co.

MALLEY—May 27, 1919, at Ballyvelan House, Co. Wicklow, Elizabeth, widow of the late Major Maley, Ballinatray, aged 87 years. Kilmacanogue papers please copy.

MCCLELAND—June 1, 1919, at St. Patrick's Place, Cork, Kate Pentland, widow of the late Henry Boyd McClelland, M.D., aged 75. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock, southern time. No flowers.

MCGEE—June 2, 1919, Lizzie, beloved wife of Thomas F. Pile, Manager, Woodlands, Kingstown, and of Richard Joseph McGee, Kickoff, Co. Kerry, deeply mourned by her husband, children, sister, and brother. Perfect peace.

MCKENNA-KELLY—June 2, 1919, at 8 Charleville avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, Patrick McKenna, eldest son of the late Patrick McKenna, Fort, Co. Meath, and Mary Rockcastle, aged 8 years. R.I.P. Kindly strictly private.

MOORE—June 1, 1919, at his residence, Clonsilla House, Maryborough, Samuel Seale, aged 90 years. R.I.P. Funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., to the family burial ground, Glencraig, at 2 p.m. (no further announcement later).

MYERS—May 29, 1919, at Clifton, Bristol, Ethel Eleanor, the dearly-beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Myers, Manorhamilton, Royal Engineers, and daughter of the late J. E. D. Bertrand, of Monkstown, Co. Dublin, and Mrs. Cecil, 32 Hamilton st., Dublin.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Gardiner, husband, and sisters, desire to express heartfelt thanks for messages of sympathy; also for beautiful wreaths.—11 Grosvenor square.

IN MEMORIAM.

DOHERTY—In loving memory of my dearly beloved husband, Harry Jude D.M.P., who entered rest on 3rd June, 1918.

"Gone from our sight, but still near to our love,
Gone from our hearts, but not from our lives,
Safely that spirit is kept, but not given,
Secured in the hand of Our Saviour above."

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST, in Greystone, Grey Parrot. Information leading to its recovery will be rewarded. Apply, Auburn, Greystones.

NOTICE.

THE O.C. 2/1 Sussex Yeomanry hereby gives Notice that the books of this Regiment are being Closed, and that all claims against Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess, and Regimental Institute must be forwarded to reach these Headquarters before the 14th June, 1919; otherwise they will not be acknowledged.

All outstanding cheques must be paid into the Bank at once.

THOMAS D. McEWAN, Capt. and Adjutant, The Eachracks, Sligo.

YOUNG Man, Demobilised Soldier, would like to get employment as Clerk, "Collector," or any other outdoor employment; would take a situation in city or suburbs. Please reply to S 1691, this office.

TYPIST Wanted, immediately, for Solicitor's Office; previous experience essential.—Crozier, 14 Ely place, Dublin.

FOR SALE, GROUND RENTS, £36 3s (net), total Poor Law Valuation of £966. Apply to HENRY J. CHIDLEY, Solicitor, 140 Great Brunswick street, Dublin.

PRIVATE COLLECTOR Antique and Oriental Silver, Embroidery, Furniture, and Works of Art Wanted by a Private Collector. No dealers. Send full particulars and price to Box C 2124, Kenny's Advertising Agency, 55 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

7 HOLLYBANK ROAD, DRUMCONDRA. ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on NEXT TUESDAY, 10th JUNE, this Modern Two-storeyed House, with bay window. Held for 500 years, subject to £4 10/0 per annum. Let to a monthly tenant.—BARRINGTON and SON, Solicitors, 10 Ely place.

JAMES H. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, 130 GRAFTON STREET.

HANSOM CAB, complete, also Harness to suit, maker, Forder, London. Apply Rockery, Enfield, Meath.

ROYAL VICTORIA BATHS, KINGSTOWN.

OPEN SEA BATHING
COMMENCED YESTERDAY (MONDAY).

WHAT will the Children Drink?
"That's the stuff to give 'em"

We can now offer accommodation up to 120 persons for Whist Drives, Business Meetings, Socials, etc. For terms apply to Manager,
CAFE CAIRO, 6 GRAFTON ST.

CORRECT TIME.
See Time Signal at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
CHASE AND CHANCELLOR,
7 GRAFTON STREET.

SPRAYING, LIMEWASHING, AND DISINFECTING MACHINES.
JOHN C. P. PARKES & SONS, LTD.,
COOMBE, DUBLIN.

MOIRA HOTEL
CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
P. NUGENT, Proprietor

WE MAKE HORSE-LOIN COVERS.
EVERY AND CO., LTD.,
ELEPHANT HOUSE, DUBLIN, CORK & LONDON.

BROOKS, THOMAS AND CO., LTD., DUBLIN. CONTRACTORS—TOOLS. SAWYER BARROWS, STEEL PICKS, SLEDGES. SCAFFOLD LASHES, SHOVELS.

DUNLOP HOUSE, LOWER ABBEY STREET. PHYSICIANS' Office and Stockrooms to let. Let Soon.—Apply, Caretaker, or Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Dublin.

SINCLAIR—PICTURES AND OTHER WORKS OF ART. Buyer seeks Valuer.—25 South Frederick street. Telephone 3350.

DAILY Delivery of Goods to Bray and Greystones by 6 ton Steam Lorry. 'Phone—Dublin, 1872.

TULLAMORE—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field," can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains from Mr. M. M. Geary, Harbert street.

SAFETY Razor Blades Resharpened, all makes from 1/— each, post extra.—Thompson, Cutler, Sligo.

MONEY.—The Highest Advances to be obtained in Dublin on Jewellery, Silver Plate, Furniture, Life Assurable, Reversionary, Gents. Rollers, Description, at the First-class Money Office, 63 MARLBOROUGH STREET, 63.

PRETTY WALL PAPERS and ART SHADES OF PAINT make healthy, cheerful rooms. Large Selection in stock from Sample Free.
DOCKRELL LIMITED, Dublin.

EVANGELIST Wanted for a Midland Wesleyan and Methodist Country Circuit as Evangelist, with preaching experience, candidate for the ministry preferred. Z 1754, Examiner Office.

GARDEN TOOLS — HENSHAW & CO. LTD., Christ Church place, Works Clonskea.

INCOME TAX Recovered; Super-Tax, Excess Profits, Returns, Appeals, Refunds, Audits. Expert 65 Dame street, Dublin. 'Phone 582.

NO MORE BARREN MARES. See Allen's Fatent Hobbles, simplest and only cure can handle them, 21/- complete.—Makers, Langan, 25 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

INCOME TAX.—Claims, Super-Tax, Accounts—Books—Late Surveyor of Taxes, 74 Grafton street, Dublin.

CARSON'S WATER PAINT, Muraline; fast, sanitary, durable.—22 Bachelor's Walk.

MARRIED COUPLE Require Lodgings in Dublin during Month of August; farm house preferred.—T 74, this office.

CARAVAN FOR SALE, 17 feet long, containing Bedroom, Sitting-room, Kitchen, and Scullery. Sleeps 6; Folding Tables, etc.—W. H. TWISS, Hillside, Bungalow, Clontarf.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.—Sea and Weather Exposure.—22 Bachelor's Walk.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS.

For each insertion of 12 words, 1/-.

Every succeeding word One Penny.

A Discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed when a series of twelve or more insertions is prepaid. All sexual Advertisements will be allowed Four Insertions for the Price of Three. Office hour counts as three words if replies are to be called for, or when they are to be sent by post, as four words.

Advertisements not prepaid are charged as a minimum 6d per insertion.

Publication of these advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

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"IRISH TIMES" LTD.,
WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN. 'Phone 62.
BRANCH OFFICES:
BELFAST—108 Royal avenue. 'Phone 1787.
CORK—35 Marlborough street. 'Phone 630.
LONDON—69 Fleet street. Central 4504.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND, on Tuesday, in city, nice young Dog, tired and thirsty; owner can have same upon description.—19, this office.

FOUND, Gold Bracelet, UP. 17-1840. Apply "Z 1719," this office.

FOUND, in the Grove Park, a Purse. Finder can have same upon describing contents.—B, 1 Clyde road, Ballsbridge.

LOST, Gold Watch, from Phoenix Park to Dublin, on May 29th. Apply 130 Stephen's Green.

LOST, Silver Watch, from the Shelbourne Hotel, on Saturday last, 31st May. Would finder kindly return to Mrs. Hamilton, 3 Fitzwilliam square, South.

LOST, White Fox mat, Thursday, 29th, vicinity Grosvenor road, Rathmines. Reward, and oblige, same, Grosvenor road, Rathmines.

LOST, Sunday last, Gold Purse, Nelson Pillar to Clarence Hotel. Reward. Apply, this office.

LOST, on March 7th, Gold Brooch, set pearls. Reward to finder.—Mrs. Enoch, 46 Upper Mount street.

LOST, in Howth Tram, Sunday last, motor-cap. Finder will please return to 2 Ely place, Dublin.

LOST, small Purse, containing note and silver. Yale Hotel, between Dunn's, D'Olier st., and Crampton buildings. Reward.

LOST, 2nd inst., Attache Case, left by bookstall, Kingsbridge. Reward. Apply, this office.

LOST, leather bag, Parcel containing two White Pelts, Dublin to Tinnick station. Reward. Apply, this office.

LOST, small Ruby and Diamond Ring, Dublin or Kingstown. Reward. 47 Strand road, Sandymount.

WOULD Person who Found Lady's sapphire Ring in Theatre Royal please return to Manager, Royal, Dublin. REWARD.

5/- REWARD.—Lost, on 21st May, Silver Pencil Case, with name, S. A. Paterson.—S 1970, this office.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited for the appointment of four Inspectors of Girls' Clubs in the Education Officer's Department. Both men and women are eligible for appointment. The salary in each case is £150 per annum rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £200 a year. The select list is based on relative economic conditions; that is to say, it is not subject to any additional test of fitness over and above the persons appointed will be required to give their whole time to the duties of the office.

Candidates must be qualified to conduct or assist in conducting mixed clubs for boys and girls of 14 and upwards within the area, and also to instruct and advise on matters relating to the welfare of mothers and infants in connection with clubs and institutions.

The duties will be required to carry out such other duties as may be entrusted to them.

In the case of equal qualifications, preference will be given to persons who have served with the Forces of the Crown.

Applications must be made on the official form, to be obtained from the Education Officer, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2, and must be returned not later than 11 a.m. on Saturday, 21st June, 1919.

All communications on the subject must be endorsed G.P.87, and a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be enclosed. Candidates who forward the form of their applications to be acknowledged, should enclose a stamped addressed postcard.

Canvassing disqualifies.

JAMES BIRD,
Clerk of the London County Council.

CORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

An Assistant Master for French and Junior Latin will be required after the autumn vacation. Salary £140 per annum; non-resident. Apply the Headmaster.

BROUGHAMS, CARS, VICTORIAS, New and Secondhand. HUTTON & SONS, DUBLIN.

16/20 H.P. WOLSELEY AMBULANCE for Sale; suitable either for delivery van or taxi work, in good running order. For full particulars apply BOOTH BROTHERS, Stephen st., DUBLIN.

NEW HUPMOBILE CARS. Delivery JUNE. DUBLIN MOTOR CO., Stephen's Green.

ARRIVAL OF NEW FORDS.
1919 TOURING AND VAN ON VIEW.
Inspection invited.
AUTOCARS, IRELAND, LTD.,
CHATHAM STREET GARAGE (off Grafton street)

TYRES AND TUBES, all sizes in Stock.
W. B. CRAWFORD,
29 and 30 DAWSON STREET.

R. W. ARCHER and CO.,
65 LOWER MOUNT STREET, DUBLIN,
wish to intimate that they will have a Delivery of 6-CYLINDER CADILLAC CARS before September. Order now. Twelve years Selling Agents for FORD Cars.

MORRIS-COWLEY, the only Light Car to exceed Alms Hill, Henley. Sole Agent, G. A. BRITTAIN, 40 Dawson street, Dublin.

BRITTAIN'S MOTOR OIL for all Car-and-Farm Tractors, 4/- per gallon, in barrels, carriage paid.—G. A. Brittain, 40 Dawson street, Dublin.

COMMER Commercial Chassis for early delivery.

CALEDON Commercial Chassis for immediate delivery.

CLAYTON and Shuttleworth Steam Waggons, on rubber tyres; delivery eight weeks.

FODEN Steam Waggons, on rubber tyres. Delivery four weeks.

ALLDAYS and Onions General Purposes Tractor for Road Haulage and General Farm Work. Delivery four weeks.

THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., 61 Brunswick st., Dublin.

STRAKER-SQUIRE MOTOR LORRIES AND ASHENHURST, WILLIAMS, & CO., LTD., Dublin.

FORD CARS.
Touring Cars £250
Commercial Cars £280
plus Delivery Charges.
SANDERSON, 25 Upper Dorset street.

THE CROSSLEY IS COMING.
MOTOR HIRAGE AND SALES CO., LTD.,
160 Gt. Brunswick street, Dublin.

CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS.
WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK OF MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR ABOVE, CRETONNES, TISSUES, HOMESPUNS, REPPS, TAPESTRIES, CHINTZES, CASEMENT CLOTH, etc.
ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY, LTD.,
28 & 29 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

DUNLOP'S LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS,
MOUNT BROWN AND KILMAINHAM,
DUBLIN.
And Branches. Telephone 4334 and 4335.

LOANS to £500, privately, and effected. Privacy Guaranteed. to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Solicitors, Clergymen, and all Salaried Classes, on simple Promissory Note. Distinct Objection. Repayments arranged to suit Borrowers. Various Amounts granted. Applications for Short Loans. No fee or preliminary expenses. Letters solicited. Apply, personally or by letter, to
DAVID L. COHEN,
29 DRURY STREET, DUBLIN.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

WANTED for 1st September, Headmaster of Mathematical Department; salary £500-£50-£600, with share of Teachers' Salaries Grant.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, etc., to be lodged with the secretary not later than 9th July, 1919. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

ABSOLUTE Security Granted £ s.d. persons in good class of Trade.—The Royal Exchange Assurance, Head Office, 10 Dame st., Dublin.

APPRENTICE Wanted for Cabinet Trade, Ltd., cabinet works, Dublin; must come highly recommended from business of good repute.—Apply firm, this office.

APPRENTICE Wanted for City Merchants Office; must be good writer and quick at figures.—Apply, stating age, salary, and where employed, to Z 1722, this office.

ASSISTANT Wanted in Electrical Department Waterford; must have experience of Armature Winding, also full particulars, copies testimonials, salary, etc., to Box 1, Waterford.

APPRENTICE Wanted, indoor, Dublin. Ladies' Tailoring. Immediate application necessary.—Z 1714, this office.

ASSISTANT Assistant required to take charge of a well-class Fruit and Vegetable Department; a smart and energetic man will be required; must be able to take full responsibility.—B 1756, this office. C

ATTENDANT Wanted, for Dublin Hospital; must be Protestant; indoor wages, comfort and prospects.—Apply, stating age, experience, and references, to Matron, Hospital, this office.

APPRENTICES.—Smith and Pearce, Ltd., Structural and Steel Works, Dublin, require Apprentices for their works; terms for a few additional Apprentices, commencing 1st July next; must be strong and willing to learn; preference given to applicants having passed Intermediate Examination.—Apply, Secretary, Pearse street.

APPRENTICE Wanted; previous experience. Apply James Pemberton.

APPRENTICE—Smart, respectable Youth Wanted, to learn Grocery and Provision Trade; must be willing to work; Apply, in own handwriting, enclosing copies of testimonials, to Box 1, Kingstown.

ASSISTANT Assistant required in City Office, just over military service; must be good penman, quick at figures, and accurate; apprentice; state age, experience, and salary expected.—Apply, in own handwriting, Z 1723, this office.

APPRENTICE, Female, R.C., General Drapery Establishment, Dublin; must be good penman and quick at figures. Apply own handwriting, references, A.B., Irish Times.

BOOKKEEPER for first class city Hotel; must be thoroughly experienced.—Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, to Z 1765, Bookkeeper," this office.

BOY Wanted, about 16 years, for Grocery Business; must be willing to learn the business; state age, wages required, and when free.—Apply, Z 1766, this office.

BOY Wanted, Junior Saleswoman Wanted for Drapery Business in Dublin; hours 9 to 6; Saturdays 9 to 1; state age, wages required, and when free.—Z 1804, this office.

BOOT Salesman Wanted; experience and salary required.—Apply, Z 1805, this office.

BOOT Salesman or young Lady Wanted at once; good wages.—Apply, Z 1838, this office.

COACHPAINTER Wanted. Apply Kenan, Coach Builder, Navan.

COUNTER Assistant Wanted, with watch fitting experience; permanent position.—Apply, with testimonials, Hoyle, Dublin.

COOPER Wanted, Apprentice Cooper; state age, experience, to Manager, Cherry Bros., Limerick.

DRAPERY Dresser, etc.—Wanted a Lady Assistant (Protestant), for Dressing and Showcards; state age, Z 1711, Assistant," this office.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a Lady Assistant (Protestant), for Dressing and Showcards; state age, Z 1711, Assistant," this office.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a Lady Assistant (Protestant), for Dressing and Showcards; state age, Z 1711, Assistant," this office.

DRAPERY Dresser, etc.—Wanted

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c

MOTOR CARS.

ADD A CUBITT CAR TO YOUR GARAGE, £298. Sole Agents — WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN.

A 7 Weeds' Westland Row—Ford Touring Car, £230; Van, £260, plus carriage. T

1919 20.

11.9 MORRIS OXFORD. All British Car, complete with 12 volt Lucas Electric Light and SELF-STARTER, 5 Large, 710 x 90 Dunlop Grooved Tyres on 8 wheels; Improved Springs, with Wood Gaiters, Coachwork of the highest class, Leather Upholstery.

PRICES (as per Company's List):

Two Seater, complete	.....	£395
Four Seater, "	.....	£395
Coupe of best quality, "	.....	£495
Chassis, "	.....	£310

11.9 MORRIS COWLEY. All British Car, complete with 12 volt Lucas Electric Lighting and SELF-STARTER; Dunlop Grooved Tyres; Improved Springs, with Wood Gaiters, Coachwork of the highest class, Leather Upholstery.

PRICES (as per Company's List):

Two Seater, complete	.....	£395
Four Seater, "	.....	£395
Coupe of best quality, "	.....	£495
Chassis, "	.....	£310

Price £265

Compare these prices with others, and book your order now for best delivery.

Demonstrations now available.

Sole Agents for Ireland (excluding Ulster)—

G. A. BUTTAIN,
40 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. T

VICTORY Model ARROL JOHNSON, with Aero Engine, 4 cylinder, 15 h.p., 1919 Model, 14 H.P. ANSTEY Landaulette, 4 seater, 4 cylinder, 20 h.p., driver's inside and exterior lighting and starting; disc wheels; 1919 Model. T

STANDARD Light Car, complete with screw dickey, 4 cylinder, 10 h.p., 4 seater, 1919 Model. T

1919 Model HUMBERETTES; June delivery; limited number only; complete equipment; 4 seater, 4 cylinder, 10 h.p. T

17/24 H.P. DODGE CARS, 2 and 4 seater, 1919 Model, complete with screw dickey. T

2/3 TON S.N. DAIMLER Commercial Chassis, 1919 Model. T

Full particulars and illustrated catalogue on application to—

D. ALLEN MOTOR CO., LTD.,
STEPHEN'S GREEN AND 20 KILDARE STREET. T

2 COMMERCIAL CARS IN STOCK.

25 H.P. 6 cyl. TALBOT, 5 seater, detachable rear wheels.

12 H.P. TALBOT, 4 seater, detachable rear wheels.

16/20 H.P. CALCHAKE, 5 seater, pulled dash.

17 H.P. DODGE Bus Co., 5 seater.

11 H.P. HUMBER, 5 seater, detachable rear wheels.

Above Cars are in stock, guaranteed, and for immediate delivery.

25 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.
20 KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN.

HARCOURT MOTOR CO.
CLONMEL ST.
Opposite Jacobus Hotel.
ANY MAKE OF CAR OVERHAULED AND REPAIRED.

BELGIAN 12-15, as Tw. Seater, with orderly seat, painted two tone, tires £215 spot cash. Call, or write, Brown's Garage, Ballsbridge. T

BUICK Car for sale, in new condition, 6 cylinder, 7 seater, full equipment. Apply Box 1,000, Irish Times Office. T

BABY Peugeot (1 litre, 1919 model, 2 seater, aluminium instruments, 4 cylinders, latest improvements, guaranteed perfect condition, tires and tubes like new, £375 bargain.—Apply Box 1,001, Irish Times Office. T

Cork. T

BUICK, 1915, 6 cyl., 7 seater, in perfect condition, for sale; £350 or offer. Apply Box 1,002, Irish Times Office. T

FOR Sale, Overland Model 90 Car, in good condition, with Dunlop tires, £200.—Apply Box 1,003, Irish Times Office. T

FOR Sale, Lanchester Meadows Landaulette, 6 cyl., 20 h.p., 1914 model, perfect order; £1,250 or offer. Apply Box 1,004, Irish Times Office. T

FOR Sale, Ford Model T Car, 1918, in perfect condition; price £200.—Apply Box 1,005, Irish Times Office. T

FOR Sale, Ford Motor Car, with Dunlop Balloon tires, in perfect condition; £200.—Apply Box 1,006, Irish Times Office. T

FOR Sale, Ford Motor Car, with Dunlop Balloon tires, in perfect condition; £200.—1852 Nissen Hotel, Westland Row. T

FOR Sale, Overland Model 90 Car, with Dunlop tires, in perfect condition; £200.—1852 Nissen Hotel, Westland Row. T

FOR Sale, New Hudson Touring Bag, as new; cheap.—Apply Box 1,007, Irish Times Office. T

FOR Sale, Model T Ford, 1917, in 4 Cylinder Touring Car, in perfect condition; £200.—Apply Box 1,008, Irish Times Office. T

FOR Sale, Metallurgique Limousine, 1914, 6 cylinder, 20 h.p., in perfect order; £350.—Apply Box 1,009, Irish Times Office. T

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCES.
Lowest Rates. Best Policies.
H. REYNOLDS & SON,
118 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW Hillman 20 h.p. Chassis, with Tickford Body, with Metal Sliding Roof, Electric Lighting and Starting, Dunlop Balloon Tires, Disc Wheels, Spare Wheel and Tire, Speedometer, Screen, Clock, Tools, &c. Price £425.—Box 1,010, Irish Times Advertising Agency. T

SUNBEAM and Hudson-Sale Agent, McCarter, Main & Co., Ltd., Donegall Square, Belfast. T

STUDEBAKER 19/20 H.P. 5 Passenger Model, fitted with Electric Lighting and Starting, Dunlop tires, spare tire, etc., for sale or hire.—Apply Box 1,090, Irish Times Office. T

STUDEBAKER 6 cyl., 1915 touring, in excellent condition, with Dunlop tires, £375.—Apply Box 1,011, Irish Times Office. T

SUNBEAM, 1913, 20 h.p., 6 cyl., 7 seater, in perfect order, with Dunlop tires, £450.—Apply Box 1,012, Irish Times Office. T

SUNBEAM Model 3, 1914, 6 cyl., 20 h.p., 7 seater, in perfect order, with Dunlop tires, £450.—Apply Box 1,013, Irish Times Office. T

SUNBEAM Model 3, 1914, 6 cyl., 20 h.p., 7 seater, in perfect order, with Dunlop tires, £450.—Apply Box 1,014, Irish Times Office. T

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1913 FORD Car, for Sale, fine order, new tyres; "Z 1720, Motor," this office. B

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A1 Model, Westland Row—Large Stock B.S.A. Motor Cycles, Cars, Jowett-German, Sidecars, Motor Bikes, Cars, Jowett-German, Sidecars, Motor Bikes, Cars, Jowett-German, Sidecars, Motor Bikes, Cycles, Accessories, Repairs and Overhauls.—Apply Box 1,017, Irish Times Office. T

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C.M.G.—Col. Henry O'Donnell, late W. York. R.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T. Maj.-Gen.) Arthur Crawford Imgr, C.B., W. York R.; Capt. and Bt. Col. (T./Br.-Gen.) Robert O'Hara Livesay, D.S.O., R.W. Surr. R.; T./Lt.-Col. William Richard Goodwin, D.S.O., R. Irish Rif.; Lt.-Col. Francis Garven Dillon Johnston, D.S.O., R.A.F.

D.S.O.—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Br.-Gen.) William Frederick Sweet, D.A.Q., Royal Fus.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Br.-Gen.) John Harrington, D.S.O., Rif. Brig.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Br.-Gen.) Carew Joseph Hickie, Royal Fus.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. Eric Fitzgerald Dillon, D.S.O., R. Muns. Fus.; Lt.-Col. Frederic Hanney, D.S.O., R.A.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. James Aloysius Francis Cuffe, D.S.O., R. Innis. Fus.; Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) Harold James Norman Davis, D.S.O., Conn. Rang.; Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) Wilfrid John Shaw Gordon, D.S.O., Irish Lts., attd. Tank Corps; Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) Edward Martyn Woulfe Flanagan, D.S.O., Worc. R., attd. Tank Corps; T./Lt.-Col. (T./Maj.) Edward Michael Connolly, ret. pay, R. of O., late Tr. R., and Lt. (A./Lt.-Col.) John Patrick Hunt, D.S.O., D.C.M., Gen. List.

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Lt. Patrick Ernest Neale, 2nd King Edward's Horse, attd. 6th Sqdn., M.G. Corps; Lt. Cyril Darrington O'Connor, 53rd Sqn. Ry. R.G.A.; Qr.Mr. and Capt. Edward O'Hanlon, 2nd Bn., Wilts. R.; Rev. Robert Vincent O'Shaughnessy, T.C.F., 4th Cl. (T./3rd Cl.), R.A.C.D.; Capt. O'Connell O'Sullivan, M.B., R.A.M.C., T.F., attd. 14th Bn., R. War. R.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Sydney Richard Pocock, Leins. R., attd. 16th Bn., M.G. Corps.

Lt. Cyril Sebastian Salmon, 5th Bn. R. Rif., S.R., and 25th Bn., M.G. Corps; Capt. Richard Reginald Smart, N. Lt. Horse.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Bernard David Tracy, R.G.A., S.R., attd. H.Q., 23rd Bde., R.G.A.; Lt. Ferdinand John Vyvian Trench, S. Ir. Horse, R.E., attd. A.C.C., Lt./Lt. Capt.); Frederick John Williams, R. Innis Fus., attd. 5th Bn.

Royal Reg Cross (1st Class).—Miss E. Y. Cassidy, A.R.R.C., A.Sister, Civil Hpl., Ros; Miss Nayron McCormick, A.R.R.C., Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Aloysius O'Kelly, A.R.R.C., Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

Royal Red Cross (2nd Class).—Miss Agnes Mary Aherne, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Barfield, Asst. Matron, V.A.D.; Miss Eileen Mary Byrne, A.Sister, Civil Hpl. Res.; Miss Nora Cullen, Asst. Matron, A.C.C.; Miss Cecilia Dorothy Denny, Staff Spec. Med. Prob., attd. Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Estelle Mary Doyle, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

Miss Frances Georgina Fegan, Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S.; Miss Mary Kathleen Harding, Nurse, attd. M.A.C.C.; Miss Annie Jones, Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S.; Miss Mary B. Hogan, Staff Nurse, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Mclean, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.; Miss Mary Beatrice Molloy, Sister, R.R.C., attd. Staff Nurse, Asst. Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Bernadette Leah Nelligan, Sister, R.R.C.S.; Miss Sheila O'Riordan, Staff Nurse, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.—3/5670 Cr.-Sgt. (C.Q.M.S.) G. Ashard, 1st Bn., R. Innis. Fus. (Great Yarmouth); 28592 A.-Sgt. W. Algeo, 24th Bn., M.G. Corps (Colleraine); 21878 Cpl. (T. Sgt.) Joseph Bailey, Bairnsnet (Mr. G. Mayne, Esq.); 9448 Sgt. W. Bell, Belfast; 5/30150 Sgt. R. G. Benham, 5th Bn. R. Innis. Fus. (Souplet); 5349 Pte. W. Bradford, 2nd Bn., R. Leins. Reg.; Kieng-Lane Edam, 5 to 2 Augd. LOVER TRUE, 4 to 1 La Ruish, 10 to 1 Matcho Fansi, 20 to 1 others. Belmont set a slow pace to King Fisher, Lord Ednam Ellistown Lass III, La Ruish, and Lover True until half a mile from home, when Lord Ednam drew out, followed by La Ruish and Lover True. After jumping the last hurdle, Lover True and La Ruish ran on full, and won by a length; ten lengths, King Fisher 4th, Ellistown Lass III. 5th, Belmont 6th.

1.45.—NEWBROOK PLATE of 100 sovs. A welter handicap flat race. 1½ m.

Major McClintock's br. g. BALLYMACSEA, by ... (Mr. J. Cullen), 1 (Mr. J. Madden) ... Mr. H. Beasley's BRANCE, 4, 10-6 ..... Owner 2 Mr. T. D. M'Keever's MICHELINO, a., 12-5 ... (Mr. H. Beasley) 3

Also ran—Navarine mare (Mr. J. Ballesty), Ballyford (Mr. J. Bannon); mare by Ballymacsea—Lady J. Manley), Customina (M. Dowdall), Winter's Tale (Mr. Rees), Mahon (Mr. J. Cullen), Lord Ivor (J. Doyle), Boomsheever (Mr. Tuthill), Clonaboy (Mr. L. T. Bell), Half Sight (Mr. W. J. Parkinson), Bellsquarter (Mr. J. Bolton), Bobbing Around (Mr. Kyans), Half Sight, 7 to 2 aget, Brance, 5 to 2 BALLYMACSEA, 5 to 1 Lord Ivor, 7 to 1 Boomsheever, 8 to 1 Bobbing Around, 10 to 1 Half Sight, but gave way close to Ballymacsea, who won by a short head; half a length between Half Sight and Lord Ivor, who finished fourth, Clonaboy next, 4th Ballyford 5th. Customheever 6th, Clonaboy next.

2.50.—DIRECTORS' PLATE of 300 sovs. A handicap steeplechase. 2 m.

Mr. R. W. Pare's b. g. SILVER RING, by Zria— (Agent), 1 Mr. J. Cullen's br. g. ... (Mr. J. Cullen), 2 Mr. H. Lea's CARGO, 5, 11-11 ..... J. Burns 3

Mr. H. Kenny's HOLY ROYAL, 5, 10-2 ... E. Houlihan 3 Also ran—Cheerful (Joseph Canty), King's Carol (Mr. Carberry), Shannon (Mr. Aylward), Belting (Mr. Rees), Thomond (Mr. Bellew), Quarter of a mile from home Cargo drew out, followed by My Royal Shannon and Thomond, but chose home was headed by Silver Ring, who won easily by four lengths; same distance between 3rd, Thomond 4th.

3.30.—RAILWAY PLATE of 100 sovs. A handicap flat race. 1½ m.

Mr. P. W. Shaw's b. f. CHANTRESS, by Boat— (Mr. J. Cullen), 1 Mr. H. J. Tully's LATE EDITION, 5, 8-12 ..... J. Burns 2

Mr. M. Fitzgerald's DADDY LONGLEGS, 4, 8-12 ... (Mr. J. Bannon) 3

Also ran—Beecan T. Hall, Insgrace (T. Burns), Three in One, Morning (E. Davy), Ashvale (Mr. Wigston), Gem, ran out, Bellsquarter, Lord Ivor, Captain), Frederick John Williams, R. Innis Fus., attd. 5th Bn.

Royal Reg Cross (1st Class).—Miss E. Y. Cassidy, A.R.R.C., A.Sister, Civil Hpl., Ros; Miss Nayron McCormick, A.R.R.C., Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Aloysius O'Kelly, A.R.R.C., Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

Royal Red Cross (2nd Class).—Miss Agnes Mary Aherne, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Barfield, Asst. Matron, V.A.D.; Miss Eileen Mary Byrne, A.Sister, Civil Hpl. Res.; Miss Nora Cullen, Asst. Matron, A.C.C.; Miss Cecilia Dorothy Denny, Staff Spec. Med. Prob., attd. Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Estelle Mary Doyle, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

Miss Frances Georgina Fegan, Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S.; Miss Mary Kathleen Harding, Nurse, attd. M.A.C.C.; Miss Annie Jones, Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S.; Miss Mary B. Hogan, Staff Nurse, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Mclean, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.; Miss Mary Beatrice Molloy, Sister, R.R.C., attd. Staff Nurse, Asst. Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Bernadette Leah Nelligan, Sister, R.R.C.S.; Miss Sheila O'Riordan, Staff Nurse, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.—3/5670 Cr.-Sgt. (C.Q.M.S.) G. Ashard, 1st Bn., R. Innis. Fus. (Great Yarmouth); 28592 A.-Sgt. W. Algeo, 24th Bn., M.G. Corps (Colleraine); 21878 Cpl. (T. Sgt.) Joseph Bailey, Bairnsnet (Mr. G. Mayne, Esq.); 9448 Sgt. W. Bell, Belfast; 5/30150 Sgt. R. G. Benham, 5th Bn. R. Innis. Fus. (Souplet); 5349 Pte. W. Bradford, 2nd Bn., R. Leins. Reg.; Kieng-Lane Edam, 5 to 2 Augd. LOVER TRUE, 4 to 1 La Ruish, 10 to 1 Matcho Fansi, 20 to 1 others. Belmont set a slow pace to King Fisher, Lord Ednam Ellistown Lass III, La Ruish, and Lover True until half a mile from home, when Lord Ednam drew out, followed by La Ruish and Lover True. After jumping the last hurdle, Lover True and La Ruish ran on full, and won by a length; ten lengths, King Fisher 4th, Ellistown Lass III. 5th, Belmont 6th.

1.45.—NEWBROOK PLATE of 100 sovs. A welter handicap flat race. 1½ m.

Major McClintock's br. g. BALLYMACSEA, by ... (Mr. J. Cullen), 1 (Mr. J. Madden) ... Mr. H. Beasley's BRANCE, 4, 10-6 ..... Owner 2 Mr. T. D. M'Keever's MICHELINO, a., 12-5 ... (Mr. H. Beasley) 3

Also ran—Navarine mare (Mr. J. Ballesty), Ballyford (Mr. J. Bannon); mare by Ballymacsea—Lady J. Manley), Customina (M. Dowdall), Winter's Tale (Mr. Rees), Mahon (Mr. J. Cullen), Lord Ivor (J. Doyle), Boomsheever (Mr. Tuthill), Clonaboy (Mr. L. T. Bell), Half Sight (Mr. W. J. Parkinson), Bellsquarter (Mr. J. Bolton), Bobbing Around (Mr. Kyans), Half Sight, 7 to 2 aget, Brance, 5 to 2 BALLYMACSEA, 5 to 1 Lord Ivor, 7 to 1 Boomsheever, 8 to 1 Bobbing Around, 10 to 1 Half Sight, but gave way close to Ballymacsea, who won by a short head; half a length between Half Sight and Lord Ivor, who finished fourth, Clonaboy next, 4th Ballyford 5th. Customheever 6th, Clonaboy next.

2.50.—DIRECTORS' PLATE of 300 sovs. A handicap steeplechase. 2 m.

Mr. P. W. Shaw's b. f. CHANTRESS, by Boat— (Mr. J. Cullen), 1 Mr. H. J. Tully's LATE EDITION, 5, 8-12 ..... J. Burns 2

Mr. M. Fitzgerald's DADDY LONGLEGS, 4, 8-12 ... (Mr. J. Bannon) 3

Also ran—Beecan T. Hall, Insgrace (T. Burns), Three in One, Morning (E. Davy), Ashvale (Mr. Wigston), Gem, ran out, Bellsquarter, Lord Ivor, Captain), Frederick John Williams, R. Innis Fus., attd. 5th Bn.

Royal Reg Cross (1st Class).—Miss E. Y. Cassidy, A.R.R.C., A.Sister, Civil Hpl., Ros; Miss Nayron McCormick, A.R.R.C., Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Aloysius O'Kelly, A.R.R.C., Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

Royal Red Cross (2nd Class).—Miss Agnes Mary Aherne, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Barfield, Asst. Matron, V.A.D.; Miss Eileen Mary Byrne, A.Sister, Civil Hpl. Res.; Miss Nora Cullen, Asst. Matron, A.C.C.; Miss Cecilia Dorothy Denny, Staff Spec. Med. Prob., attd. Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Estelle Mary Doyle, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

Miss Frances Georgina Fegan, Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S.; Miss Mary Kathleen Harding, Nurse, attd. M.A.C.C.; Miss Annie Jones, Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S.; Miss Mary B. Hogan, Staff Nurse, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Mclean, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.; Miss Mary Beatrice Molloy, Sister, R.R.C., attd. Staff Nurse, Asst. Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Bernadette Leah Nelligan, Sister, R.R.C.S.; Miss Sheila O'Riordan, Staff Nurse, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

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Royal Red Cross (2nd Class).—Miss Agnes Mary Aherne, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Kathleen Barfield, Asst. Matron, V.A.D.; Miss Eileen Mary Byrne, A.Sister, Civil Hpl. Res.; Miss Nora Cullen, Asst. Matron, A.C.C.; Miss Cecilia Dorothy Denny, Staff Spec. Med. Prob., attd. Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss Estelle Mary Doyle, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.

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2.50.—DIRECTORS' PLATE of 300

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 7.45. EARLY DOORS AT 7.0.
ONE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
LONDON'S GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
"THE OFFICERS' MESS."
From the Prince's and St. Martin's Theatre, London.
FULL CHORUS. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
Next Week—THE O'MARA OPERA CO.
Monday—"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY."
Tuesday—"LOHENGRIN."
Wednesday—"IL TROVATORE."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
8.45..... TWICE NIGHTLY..... 8.45.
EASTER WEEK.
WALTER McNALLY OPERA CO.
To-Night—MARITANA.
MURIEL GOUGH. HARRY O'DEMPSEY.
Fanie Rarke. Daisy Reddy. Irene Lynch.
Wm. Paxton. Jack Young. John Nellan.
WALTER McNALLY.
Wed.—ERNANI Thurs.—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Fri.—FAUST Sat.—IL TROVATORE.
BOOK YOUR SEATS. Tel. 824.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.30 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 8.30.
Mr. Maurice Gs Co.
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2-5. Tel. 3016.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY,
OPEN 4.30 TO-DAY. CONTINUOUS 10.30.
"THE SPIDER AND THE FLY."
A Super-Film Production, starring
VIOLA DANA and FRANKLYN HANNA.
Irish Events, Graphic, and Full Comedy Programme.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
"THE WAY OF AN EAGLE,"
ETHEL M. DELL'S NOVEL,
IN SEVEN REELS OF LIFE AND LOVE.
PATHE GAZETTE. COMEDIES. SERIAL.
And Four Reginald Famous Orchestra.
Programme CHANGES TO-MORROW.
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PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
THE MAN AND THE MOMENT.
ELINOR GLYN.
THE SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE.
For Three Days Only—
THEDA BARA in CLEOPATRA.
The Siren of the Nile.
The Most Wonderful Picture that wrecked Empires.

LAKELANDS, SANDYMOUNT.
SALE OF WORK,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of the MARCHIONESS OF HEADFORT.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, at 3 p.m.
Admission 6d.
Afternoon, GRAND CONCERTS Evening.
Thursday, 5th JUNE, at 8 p.m.,
IRISH MUSICAL COMEDY SOCIETY'S CONCERT
Admission 2/-, and 1/-.

TRINITY WEEK.
A BALL
WILL BE HELD ON
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 20th.
DANCING
MISS HAINES,
23 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Private Lessons by Appointment.

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.
MINISTRY OF FOOD.
FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND.
THE SUGAR (DOMESTIC PRESERVING) ORDER, 1917.
No. 567.
The Food Controller hereby gives notice that applications for the allowance of sugar for preserving fruit, syrups, jams, marmalade, or other articles of food, may be made to the Food Controller for Ireland, Dublin Castle, Dublin, by persons who have not received a sufficient allowance of sugar for the purpose in the ordinary course of distribution, and that such applications must be made on or before the 15th day of June, 1919, to the undersigned Sub-Post Office, or to Miss Margaret Pollin, to whom Letters of Administration of the Estate of the late Mary Pollin, granted on the 13th day of May, 1919, by the Principal Registry of the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ireland. And Notice is hereby further given, that all persons to whom the said Miss Margaret Pollin may distribute the sheets of the said Sugar Allowance Cards, are hereby required duly to fill in the names and demands of the persons to whom the said Sheets are issued.
Dated 23rd day of May, 1919.
MAXWELL, WILSON and CO., Solicitors for said Miss Margaret Pollin, 40 North Frederick-street, Dublin.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Goods of
PHILIP PEAKIN, Deceased.
Pursuant to the 32nd and 33rd Vic. Cap. 56, relating to Act further to amend the law of Probate and Letters of Administration in Ireland, and all persons claiming to be interested in the estate of the above-named deceased, who died on the 11th day of March, 1919, at 13 Kildare-street, Dublin, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands on or before the 30th day of June, 1919, to the undersigned Sub-Post Office, or to Miss Margaret Pollin, to whom Letters of Administration of the Estate of the late Mary Pollin, granted on the 13th day of May, 1919, by the Principal Registry of the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ireland. And Notice is hereby further given, that all persons to whom the said Miss Margaret Pollin may distribute the sheets of the said Sugar Allowance Cards, are hereby required duly to fill in the names and demands of the persons to whom the said Sheets are issued.
Dated 23rd day of May, 1919.
MAXWELL, WILSON and CO., Solicitors for said Miss Margaret Pollin, 40 North Frederick-street, Dublin.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
JOHN HEALY, late of 5 and 7 Rose Edward-street, Dublin, Grocer, deceased.
All persons having any claims as creditors or otherwise against the estate of the above Deceased are required to send particulars of same in writing to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executors, on or before the 30th day of June, 1919.
JOHN M. CULLEN, Solicitor, 6 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ADELAIDE BLAKE, late of 25 Clonliffe Park, Drumcondra, Dublin, Widow, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., Cap. 35, that all persons having to do therewith, or otherwise to know any matter of the above-named deceased, who died on the 10th day of March, 1919, at the City of Dublin, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands on or before the 10th day of June, 1919, to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors, William Francis Blake, Solicitor, of Cora Castle, Roscrea, and Joseph Aloysius Ward, Solicitor, of Ward House, Ward, County Dublin, and Thomas Ward, Solicitor, of Ward House, Ward, County Dublin, the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, who have proved the same in the Principal Registry of the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ireland, on the 25th day of May, 1919.
And Notice is hereby further given that after the said 10th day of June, 1919, the said Executors will distribute the assets of the Deceased having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 27th day of May, 1919.
MATHEW and SON, Solicitors for the said Executors, 54 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

SHIPPING

CUNARD LINE.
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LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK
Royal Georges ..... Saturday, June 21
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SOUTHAMPTON CHERBOURG to NEWYORK
(Calling at Plymouth Eastbound)
REGULAR SAILINGS
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LONDON TO NEW YORK
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For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply London and Liverpool, 21 Pall Mall, London, E.C. 2, 29-31 Cockspur-street, London, S.W. 1, 80 Basinghall-street, Bristol, 124 Hightstreet, Glasgow, 117 New-street, Birmingham, or to Local Agents, Thomas Cook and Son, 44 Westmoreland-street, Dublin; Henry Gray, Limited, 8 St. Patrick-street, Cork; W. Alderdice, 3 Nassau Ball-lane, Belfast; Messrs. Sells, Limited, Belfast and Sea, Ballybunion; Geary, Limerick; T. B. Wilson, Sligo; The Misses Brady, Bray.

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TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE—P. & O. Australian Tickets interchangeable one way by New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Line. All sailings subject to change, with or without notice.
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Steamer, Tons, London, Malta, Constantinople, Naples.
Nevasa ..... 7,967 ..... June 5 Bombay & Karachi
Nagoya ..... 7,000 ..... June 5 June 18 Suez to China, Japan
Kaisar-i-Hind ..... 7,950 ..... June 12 June 25 Colombo only
Mooltan ..... 8,003 ..... June 25 ..... Bombay & Karachi
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RAILWAYS

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
TIPPERARY RACES.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
4th AND 5th JUNE, 1919.
The 9.15 a.m. Ordinary Train from Knocknacree will convey passengers from Dublin, Kildare, Ballybrophy, Templemore, Thurles, Goold's Cross, and Dundrum. On the return journey a Train will leave Limerick Junction at 9.35 p.m. for intermediate stations to Ballybrophy.
An Auxiliary Train will run each day from Cork to Limerick Junction at 10.0 a.m., returning at 6.15 p.m., and from Limerick at 12.15 p.m., returning at 6.30 p.m.
R. A. NEALE, General Manager.
Kingsbridge Station, Dublin,
2nd June, 1919.

BRITISH MADE PIANOS.
We are Sole Agents for the following High-Class Pianos:—
BROADWOOD, CHAPPELL,
CHALLEN, ALLISON,
BROOKLYN, PAYNE.
These Instruments are the highest examples of British Pianoforte manufacture, and can be had for cash or on the Hire Purchase System. Price List and full particulars from
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DUBLIN, CORK, LIMERICK.

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SET WITH DIAMONDS, PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, etc.
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EDWARD LEE AND CO., LTD.,
MILLINERS, OUTFITTERS, AND GENERAL DRAPERS.
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ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"The Officers' Mess," 8 p.m.
Empire Theatre—Walter McNally Opera Co., 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—Maritana, 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—Variety, 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—4.30 to 10.30 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—"The Man and the Moment."
Sackville Picture House—Continuous.
Kingsbridge Terminus, Drumcondra—Concert.
Lakelands, Sandymount—Sale of Work, 3 p.m.

The Irish Times.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1919.

Peace with Austria.

The draft Peace Treaty which M. Clemenceau formally presented to the Austrian delegates yesterday is of interest not so much by virtue of what it contains as on account of its important omissions. Public interest in the main has been centred on the German Treaty, and yesterday's ceremony was regarded more or less as a corollary to its more spectacular and dramatic predecessor at Versailles. The broad lines of the two treaties coincide. In so far as the terms are general and positive, they are almost identical. Austria is required to subscribe to the two great positive achievements of the Peace Conference—the League of Nations and the Labour Charter. She, too, is asked to hand over her war criminals for trial and to surrender what remains of her battle and merchant fleets. She will agree to all the economic measures which the Allies have seen fit to adopt for the security of trade the world over; and she will recognise all the various new States which have received the recognition of the Allied and Associated Powers. In these points the Austrian Treaty is virtually identical with that presented to Germany; but the many "reservations" are significant. The clauses dealing with the future Austrian Army, reparation, finance, as well as those under the heading of "political" in so far as they concern Italy, and those which relate to the future frontiers between Austria and Italy on the one hand, and Austria-Hungary and Jugo-Slavia on the other, have been "reserved." Austria, however, is required to renounce all claims to territories which formerly were included in the scheme of the Dual Monarchy, and now lie outside her new frontiers. It is impossible, therefore, to discuss the most interesting, because the most intricate, portions of the Austrian Peace Treaty, since they have not yet been formulated. The one great fact which now receives the seal of finality is that the Hapsburg Empire no longer exists.

Of the reservations which have been made, the chief, of course, is that which concerns frontiers. The whole question of the relations between Austria and Italy still remains to be settled, and, although the former renounces her rights to Fiume and Dalmatia, no hint is given as to how they shall be apportioned. This vexed problem continues to harass the brains of the peace-makers at Paris. Signor Orlando was reported to have shown signs of yielding; M. Pasitch immediately increased his demands. Thus the difficulty of finding a suitable formula becomes greater from day to day. All the various nationalities which were held together artificially under the Dual Monarchy have asserted themselves, and are striving to secure as much of the territory and the privileges of their former masters as is possible. Old feuds which existed before diplomacy, and probably will survive it, now baffle all its ingenuity. Poles and Czechs are quarrelling over Teschen. The Bukovina is being claimed with equal sincerity and fervour by Ukrainians and Rumanians; Eastern Galicia is a racial complex in which half-a-dozen different groups are clamouring for nationality, while the Banat presents an ethnic riddle the intricacies of which defy solution. In most of these problems the application, however freely, of the fourteen points would be useless. It would be as easy to apply "the right of self-determination" to the East End of London as to find the rightful owner of the Banat, for instance, by the same method. Nationalities are so interwoven in the fabric of these places, and their numerical strengths are so evenly balanced, that no solution can be found (short of international*isation en masse*) which will not meet with storms of protest. Every corner of what was once Austria-Hungary simply bristles with minorities, any two of which, like the sides of a triangle, are always greater than a third.

The actual Peace Treaty with Austria does not go very far towards a real settlement of all the racial problems which the Hapsburgs vainly tried to solve. It contains, however, the Covenant of the League of Nations, and it is only in the success of this great scheme that any permanent solution can be found. The fall of the Hapsburg Monarchy has given freedom to oppressed peoples, but it has transferred a series of problems from the business of a dynasty to that of the world. Dalmatia, Teschen, the Banat, and the others are no longer to be governed by edicts from the Ballplatz. The League of Nations is their only guarantor, and must also be the arbiter of their fates. The Balkans now extend from the Ægean to the Baltic. Not only has the Austrian Empire given birth to new States, but Western Russia has produced Poland, Esthonia, Livonia, and the rest, none of which by itself is sufficiently strong to stand alone or to avoid absorption by its more powerful neighbours. If these many States are to have any permanence or stability, and if Europe is not to be inflicted with a perpetual plague spot at its very heart, every effort must be made to ensure the efficacy of the League. Provision has been made in the Austrian Treaty for the protection of minorities; but more must be done. Not only must minorities be protected within the frontiers of all the new (and old) States; disarmament must be so complete and general that every State will be secured against aggression on the part of its neighbours. All the firmest sanctions of the League of Nations will be necessary to restrain ambitions and to hold national cupidities in check. The ruins of the Austrian Empire alone contain sufficient inflammable material to set the world ablaze at any moment. The Allies and the United States of America have it in their power to guarantee a peaceful future for mankind. If they stand firmly together, alive to the enormous responsibilities which victory over the Central Powers has transferred to their shoulders, and determined not to shirk the task, it will be well with the world. They have founded the League of Nations as the best guarantee of peace and prosperity; it will be their task, by intimate and loyal co-operation, to ensure its success.

The New Loan.

In the House of Commons yesterday a resolution was passed authorising the Treasury to borrow an amount not exceeding £250,000,000 on the security of the Consolidated Fund. The need for this step is obvious. During the past two years our war expenditure has been met almost entirely by continuous borrowings, and the Floating Debt, in the form of short dated securities, has increased by approximately £1,750,000,000. Unless arrangements are made to fund that debt, it will damage the country's credit and tend to delay that financial recuperation upon which our commercial future very largely depends. Mr. Chamberlain, in moving the resolution, pointed to the baneful influence that it has had already. The debt, he said, has spread an atmosphere of insecurity over the business world, and has prevented the Government from restricting the continued issue of currency or taking any steps to stabilise our foreign exchanges. The sooner that state of affairs is remedied the better for all concerned. A loan such as that now authorised is the only method by which it can be remedied. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave no indication of the terms which will be offered to subscribers, but he announced that, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, the first issue will be made as soon as possible after the Whitsuntide recess. In deciding wisely. The present is in every respect a most propitious time for the floating of a funding loan. People all over the United Kingdom seem to have sufficient for their needs, and the bank deposits have swollen to immense proportions. According to *The Statist*, deposits and current accounts (excluding Bank of England accounts) amounted to £2,033,518,000 at the end of last year, and increased by no less than £290,616,000 during the twelve months. These figures leave no room for doubt that investors, if they choose, can make the loan a complete success. That they will do so we are certain. Patriotism and self-interest both demand that the loan shall be supported by everyone to the best of his ability. As Mr. Chamberlain said, the success of the loan will decide whether we shall be in a position to wage the campaign which will lead us along paths of reconstruction and peace and along the path of financial stability and security.

Divinity Degrees.

The spirit of reform waxes in the ancient Universities, and Oxford proposes at last to lay sacrilegious hands on its degrees in divinity. These are awarded now on a system which has been unchanged for centuries, and they are confined to clergy of the Church of England. A statute will be introduced immediately in Congregation with the object of reforming the procedure for the degrees. It will create a qualifying examination in general divinity which may be taken at any time not less than two years after the B.A. degree. Then the candidate will be required to produce a thesis for the B.D. and a further thesis or published work for the D.D. In both cases the standard is assimilated to that for the Bachelor of Letters or Science. If this statute is passed, another statute will be introduced in October with the object of opening the divinity degrees to all graduates of the University, lay and clerical. The degrees will be confined, of course, to subjects connected with the Christian religion. When these reforms are effected, the D.D. degree of Oxford will cease to be a merely honorific appendage to the names of senior clergy of the Church of England, and will become a real badge of sacred learning. A good many years have passed since the standard to which Oxford now aspires was established in the University of Dublin. The B.D. degree of Dublin is given only as the result of a searching examination in six divisions of theological study and of a thesis on a subject chosen by the candidate. The D.D. could be purchased formerly for (we think) £50, and congregations often presented popular clergymen with cheques to cover that fee and the cost of the Doctor's robes. Nowadays the candidate-Doctor must have won the B.D. by examination and must present a thesis for the further degree. Nearly half a century ago Dublin University abolished the necessity, formerly imposed on candidates for its divinity degrees, of subscribing the Liturgy of "the United Church of England and Ireland" and the Thirty-nine Articles. In recent years at least one layman of the Church of Ireland—the late Mr. Ribton Garstin—has possessed the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

A Famous Portrait.

One of the most famous pictures in the world will come under the hammer at the beginning of next month. In 1783 Sir Joshua Reynolds painted Mrs. Siddons as "The Tragic Muse," and sold the portrait for 800 guineas to M. de Calonne. In 1823 it was sold at Messrs. Christie's, for £1,837, to Earl Grosvenor, whose descendant, the Duke of Westminster, now offers it for sale in the same eminent mart. It is the complaint of all actors and actresses that their art perishes with them, but in this noble portrait Sir Joshua has saved for all time something of the unrivalled majesty with which the great Sarah trod the stage. "Ascend your undisputed throne," he said to her at the first sitting, "and graciously bestow upon me some idea of the Tragic Muse." Reynolds signed only two of his portraits and this is one of them. His signature is printed in the gold border of the drapery—"I could not lose the honour this opportunity afforded me of going down to posterity on the hem of your garment." On the stage Mrs. Siddons was the peerless queen of tragedy. Off it she was, as Mrs. Thrale said, a "Sweden goddess," dull in her talk and without a particle of humour. "I asked for porter, boy," she thought her name must be Porter, after her father's title. So it went on, but all discussion was held up when the bride arrived, since there was a general rush from all directions to get near enough to her carriage to see her. Women rushed madly across the sacred lawns in Parliament Square, heedless of rebuke or police warning, but found themselves unable to penetrate the cordon the police had formed of necessary to make room in front of the church. This peace year has seen some important weddings, but it seems that the wedding of Lady Diana comes after that of Princess Pat, as far as popularity is concerned.

If ridicule really kills, the Police Union must be mentioned, for anything more ludicrous than the pretence of its leaders that they did not declare a strike because Sir Neill Malcolm wanted it followed by the transporting threat that a time will come, soh scarcely be imagined. The truth is, I think, that the great bulk of the men really supported the agitators through a spirit of *camaraderie*, and, as soon as they discovered whither they were being led, recognised that they had made a mistake. They are much too sensible a body to indulge in the Bolshevist claptrap, as one of them called it, that was talked from some of the Hyde Park platforms. If they are firmly but sympathetically handled, I do not think there is much danger of a recrudescence of the strike fever. All the same, it is just as well to be prepared, and the decision to form a reserve force of specials is, for us, in emergencies, a wise one.

In honour of the King's birthday tomorrow, the enlarged seal of fetlk at West minster Abbey will be rung for the first time. Three hours will be taken to ring the changes as a thanksoffering for victory, and the biggest of them will be known as The Sisters. The old bells have been returned and rehung.

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LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

69 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
MONDAY NIGHT.

Much less interest is taken in the Austrian than the German terms, for, though it was Austria's *ultimatum* to Serbia in July, 1914, that actually precipitated the war, everyone recognises that Germany was the Power behind the scenes that egged Austria on. There is still a widespread impression, moreover, that the Austrians waged war in more chivalrous fashion than their allies, and, although the Serbians and Italians tell a very different story, the belief remains, and is thought to have even affected some of the delegates at Versailles. A good many of the terms are identical with those imposed upon Germany, but there is no suggestion of punishment for the ex-Emperor Karl. He is generally regarded as having been an unwilling catspaw of the German Government.

Three questions concerning the fate of the Leinster attracted more attention than any other in the House of Commons this afternoon. Two were put by Brigadier-General Sir Owen Thomas, and the other by Mr. Donnelly. In reply to those put by General Thomas, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the Government thought an inquiry unnecessary. He undertook, however, to look carefully into the questions of the pensions, and amount of compensation paid, and begged that any information on this point might be sent to him by the members. Several members intervened in this question, including Major Redmond, who wanted an inquiry; but they did not succeed in shaking the decision of the President of the Board of Trade. The other question, put by Mr. Donnelly, was answered by the Postmaster-General, who said that the Post Office were not liable for loss caused by enemy action.

Somewhat to the general surprise Mr. Law, in reply to a question by Colonel W. Thorne suggesting that a small committee be set up in connection with the controversy between Lord French and Mr. Asquith with a view to inquiring into the matter, said that the opinion of the Government was that such a course was not desirable.

Mr. Margaret's, Westminster, was surrounded by a huge crowd this afternoon to witness the arrival and departure of Lady Diana (for so she is known to the majority of people in the street), and I was surprised to find how few around me knew her family name. One dame loldly asserted that she had none, for, being born a Duchess, she did not need it. Another thought her name must be Manners, after her father's title. So it went on, but all discussion was held up when the bride arrived, since there was a general rush from all directions to get near enough to her carriage to see her. Women rushed madly across the sacred lawns in Parliament Square, heedless of rebuke or police warning, but found themselves unable to penetrate the cordon the police had formed of necessary to make room in front of the church. This peace year has seen some important weddings, but it seems that the wedding of Lady Diana comes after that of Princess Pat, as far as popularity is concerned.

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COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.
MONDAY.

The Earl of Leitrim arrived at the Lodge today.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Tilney left the Lodge today.

The Right Hon. Frank Brooke and Colonel Shackleton left the Lodge today.

The Right Hon. Frank Brooke and Colonel Shackleton had the honour of being invited to luncheon with His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge today.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

The King and Queen go to Sheffield on the 10th inst., and Their Majesties will make the journey from London in the morning and return in the evening.

The King and Queen will be at Windsor for Ascot Week. The Royal procession from the Castle to the course will take place as in previous years. The Court will move from London to Windsor on June 14th.

The King and Queen, Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and Princess Mary will witness the Derby on Wednesday.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was installed as Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday, a stately and imposing ceremonial. Among the notable figures in the procession were the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Prince was conducted to his stall in the choir and a short devotional Service was held.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Privy Council was held yesterday, at which were present—Rt. Hon. Earl-Viscount French, K.P., the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. the Chief Secretary, Lord-Lieutenant, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Charles Shaw, K.C.B., the Right Hon. Frank Brooke, and Colonel the Right Hon. Robert Gordon Sharman-Crawford.

THE EARL OF CAVAN.

The King's visitors at Buckingham Palace yesterday included the Earl of Cavan, who landed with Their Majesties.

HONOUR FOR SIR OLIVER LODGE.

With the approval of the President, the Duke of Connaught, the Council of the Royal Society of Arts have awarded the Society's Albert Medal for 1919 to Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S., in recognition of his work as pioneer of wireless telegraphy. The medal was instituted in 1864 to reward a distinguished service in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce. The presentation will be made by the Duke of Connaught at Clarence House on the 6th inst.

UNIVERSITY FOR MUNSTER.

A meeting of Convocation of the National University will be held in University College, Dublin, at 7 p.m. on Friday, the 6th of the present month, for the purpose of receiving a message to Convocation from the Senate in reference to the dissolution of University College, Cork, and the establishment of a University in Cork. At a meeting of the Senate on February 28th a resolution was passed with the object of getting the opinion of Convocation and the colleges on the subject of the proposed establishment of an independent University in Munster.

MARRIAGE OF LADY DIANA MANNERS.

Lady Diana Manners, youngest daughter of the Duke of Rutland, was married yesterday afternoon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Captain Duff Cooper, D.S.O. Lady Diana was attended by her father, who gave her away. As she was leaving the church she dropped her bouquet, which was seized by the crowd, and Whitsuntide as possible, would provide for, this sum, and the remainder would be devoted to meeting the floating debt, the dimension of which is evidently causing Mr. Chamberlain a great deal of concern. Up to May 31st we're and means advances totalled £457,892,000. Treasury bills £1,036,131,000. Exchequer Bonds maturing this year £345,000,000, and, in addition, £908,000,000 of foreign debts fell due in the current year. In addition to securities maturing this year, £1,008,000,000 would ripen for payment between April, 1920, and March 31st, 1924.

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CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

CLASSICS IN THE NEW ERA.

A CALL FOR EFFORT.

The future of the Classical Association of Ireland was discussed last evening at a general meeting held in the Royal College of Science, Dublin. The Right Hon. Sir John Ross presided over a large attendance.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that they were assembled that evening for a very important purpose—the revivifying of the Classical Association. Since their last meeting classical and other education in Ireland had suffered a great loss in the death of the Provost of Trinity College. He could only express his own feelings when he told them what the Provost was like to him. He was a great tree, under whose branches he was himself brought up, and when he left the sheltering care of the College and went out into the world he always watched that tree with great anxiety and great admiration. That tree was down, and it would perhaps be a long time before it would be possible to f

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

AT ST. GERMAIN.

Remarking that the Austrians showed better manners than the Prussians on receiving the Allied Peace terms, *The Times* proceeds—Dr. Renner understands the position well enough to see that bluster—in which the Germans are foolishly persisting—will not move the Allies. He has fallen back upon that "organisation of sympathy" which Germany treats as but her second line of defence. He does not mention the Germans by name. The one reference which, perhaps, includes them is in the nature of a complaint. He begs the Allies to listen to the voice of the Austrians now "if heretofore they had only the opportunity to hear nothing, with few exceptions, but the voice of our neighbours." There is a great deal which the Allies and Associates would be very glad to hear from Austria, particularly about her communications with her German neighbours in the weeks before the assailed Serbia; but this, we imagine, is not the subject to which Dr. Renner invites attention. The tale to which he would have us listen in our ears is merely a variation, in a subdued key, of the familiar German theme, with the prudent and adroit omission of the German name. He pleads, like Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, that the new Republic is altogether free from responsibility for the misdeeds of the fallen Monarchy. She did not make war; when there were committed, she can, more than any other State, be acquitted of the successor and, therefore, neither is she any of the other peoples of the former State ought to be made answerable for the crimes of the past. It was "forced upon them by their former Governments." The new Republic has entirely purged herself, both of "imperialistic aspirations" and of "reactionary traditions." Dr. Renner can even plead that the "horrible crime of 1914" but little was the crime of the fallen Government and not of the people. The Republic has never declared war, or even carried on war—"has always, on the contrary, been a friend of the United States," with whom she is eager to "vindicate the former partnership." Unfortunately, she cannot approve the part which the United States are playing in Paris on the question of their obligations assumed in the past." In other words, Dr. Renner is very anxious that a part of the war debt should fall upon their shoulders, as well as upon Austria. For the rest, he trusts that the conscience of the world will deny or curtail Austria's "inalienable right of self-determination," and that its pleas will be heard and heeded. Dr. Renner's first appearance is much more adroit than that of the chief German delegate. But not to a whit more successful.

THE COMING NEW FUNDING LOAN.

Discussing Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on the new Funding Loan, *The Times* observes—About the immediate question of funding the early maturing debt the statement is reassuring. The success of the operation, however, must obviously depend on the attractiveness of the terms offered. What the subscribers will now look to is the opportunity for a permanent investment. They know that at home and abroad will never know that ample security is being provided for this Loan, which, by funding, makes no substantial change in the total debt. There is a great deal which the Allies and Associates would be very glad to hear from us particularly about her communications with her German neighbours in the weeks before the assailed Serbia; but this, we imagine, is not the subject to which Dr. Renner invites attention. The tale to which he would have us listen in our ears is merely a variation, in a subdued key, of the familiar German theme, with the prudent and adroit omission of the German name. He pleads, like Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, that the new Republic is altogether free from responsibility for the misdeeds of the fallen Monarchy. She did not make war; when there were committed, she can, more than any other State, be acquitted of the successor and, therefore, neither is she any of the other peoples of the former State ought to be made answerable for the crimes of the past. It was "forced upon them by their former Governments." The new Republic has entirely purged herself, both of "imperialistic aspirations" and of "reactionary traditions." Dr. Renner can even plead that the "horrible crime of 1914" but little was the crime of the fallen Government and not of the people. The Republic has never declared war, or even carried on war—has, on the contrary, been a friend of the United States," with whom she is eager to "vindicate the former partnership." Unfortunately, she cannot approve the part which the United States are playing in Paris on the question of their obligations assumed in the past." In other words, Dr. Renner is very anxious that a part of the war debt should fall upon their shoulders, as well as upon Austria. For the rest, he trusts that the conscience of the world will deny or curtail Austria's "inalienable right of self-determination," and that its pleas will be heard and heeded. Dr. Renner's first appearance is much more adroit than that of the chief German delegate. But not to a whit more successful.

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AT THE CONFERENCE.

OUR LETTER FROM PARIS.

A WAVE OF PESSIMISM.

CHINA'S RESENTMENT.

TIRED DELEGATES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 1.

There can be no denying the fact that the atmosphere of Paris has become saturated with pessimism. The gloom of the outlook is reflected in the French Press. When Mr. Balfour, in a speech to the British correspondents in Paris, last February, told us that a "preliminary" Treaty of Peace, which the Germans would sign forthwith, would be ready on the 1st April, it was generally inferred, not without reason, that this Treaty would regulate the main lines of our subsequent relations with our enemies, enabling them and us to set about the important work of restoring the world to its normal routine. Our plenipotentiaries, with more opportunity for calm reflection than could be given in the feverish demands of the moment, could then devote their highest skill to securing such a solution of the unprecedented maze of tangles that confronted them that in due course the final and durable terms would appear. Like so many of the fine intentions of the Conference delegates, however, this plan somehow or other miscarried. In trying to dispose of the gigantic task in less time than was given, for instance, to the treaty which settled the terms of peace of the war of 1871—a matter infinitely less complex and far-reaching—the Paris Conference of 1919, after nearly five months of colossal labour, has ended in a morass.

Take one piece of their vast work which has shown some semblance of completeness—the Peace Terms as they were handed to the German delegates three weeks ago. Far from being signed "forthwith," they have called out the most emphatic protest from the German delegates. Not only that, but on the part of the smaller Powers among the Allies the bitterness is deep and strong. There is an attitude of cynicism to the Treaty which hardly encourages us to hope that it will achieve, even for a reasonable time, that object of fearless world free from the outstanding causes of war.

A few days ago I was talking to a leading member of the Chinese Delegation. I choose his conversation from among a number of similar ones because, like most of the small Powers, China is potentially the biggest. Her population is more numerous than all the English-speaking peoples in the world, and the case of its grievances is overwhelming. He said—"The cynical disregard of the fundamental rights of an ally Power staggers belief. The 'Great Four' tell us that it has been necessary to recognise the services of Japan in the war, and in consequence Shantung, the sentimental heart of China, and one of its richest provinces, is handed over to the one people, of all others, that we have reason to fear. Japan's services are paid for at our cost. We do not mind Great Britain so much in the Yangtse Valley, for she only comes to trade. In time to come we can see the possibility of disagreeing our neighbour, for we can satisfy the desire for trading safeguards; but Japan with Power of the East at our very hearth comes to China to stay. China, robbed of her sacred territory, which alone raised nearly the whole of the 160,000,000 men who went to the War-front—how long do you think we are prepared to recognise this decision as valid once we have the means of rescinding it? And even Japan, who is smarting under the sense of wounded racial pride—Japan who never forgets, whose right to equality of race was rejected arbitrarily after getting a two-thirds majority in favour of her amendment—Japan must really expect her to work whole heartedly to carry out the terms of the Treaty?

"There will be war in less than ten years, if not in less than five—and next time it will be a long war."

Following on this conversation came the demand of the small Powers for the right to see the Treaty to be presented to the Austrian delegates "complete as they are, the Powers chiefly interested in its terms." Surely this passes comprehension that the autocratic practice of keeping everything secret after all reason for secrecy has disappeared should become the established policy of the Powers, who but a few months ago accepted the formula of "open covenants openly arrived at." The demands of the small Powers were so obviously just that they could not in this case be denied, and the presentation of the terms had to be postponed in consequence, and as a result they will reach the Austrians in a different form. The resentment of the little Powers, however, remains, and will rankle.

There is one aspect of the Conference that we are all apt to forget. It is the fact that our negotiators are, like ourselves, human beings. The physical strain connected with the Conference has been very great. After the presentation of the terms to the Germans we felt the tension relax. The delegates were worn and weary, and need a thorough recuperation. All of the "Great Four" are elderly men. One notices the effect particularly on Mr. Lloyd George, who has throughout been form for sweet, physical strain on the one hand and reaction on the other. On top of all this the Austrian Treaty is moving to a completion at a snail's pace, the solution with Turkey is far from being in sight, and Bulgaria has hardly been looked at. Frankly one feels that the fortitude to face a long series of negotiations does not exist. Mr. Lloyd George is at least as serious as Count Brockdorff-Rantzau in saying that the Germans "must sign," and the general feeling in Paris at present is that we are very likely to have to send our Armies into Germany.

R.I.C. AND THE POLICE UNION.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

The Inspector-General of the R.I.C. states that the assertion made by Mr. Marston at a meeting in Hyde Park, London, regarding the connection of the Royal Irish Constabulary with the Police Union is wholly unfounded.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE POLICE UNION.

Mr. Henry Craik, in the House of Commons yesterday, asked the Home Secretary whether it was the case, as stated at a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, that the Prime Minister sent a message expressing regret that he could not receive representatives of the Police Union, and that he could add nothing further at present.

Mr. Shortt—No, sir. It is not the case. The Prime Minister declined to take any action in the matter, and authorised the Leader of the House to make the statements that the Prime Minister had been fully informed of all the steps taken by the Government, and that they had his entire approval.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Pemberton Billing—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the Secretary to the Prime Minister, speaking through the telephone from Downing street to one reputed that statement substantially as stated, and that I communicated it to the leader of the Union?

Mr. Shortt—No, sir; I am not aware of it. It is wholly incorrect. The only answer given to the hon. member was that the Prime Minister had nothing to add.

Mr. Pemberton Billing—Is the Home Secretary also aware that owing to the reasonable views of that answer no strike took place? (Cries of "Oh," and laughter.)

Mr. Shortt—No, sir. I am certainly not aware of that. (Laughter.)

INCREASED WAGES FOR IRISH RAILWAYMEN

At a Court of Arbitration, held at Belfast, the members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Employed chiefs at Dublin, Limerick and Cork sought a flat minimum rate of wages. The award of the Court was that the men concerned should receive the following advances on their rates of pay—Dublin, 1s. 9d.; Cork, 1s. and Limerick, 1s. 9d.

DEFICIT ON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

The Postmaster-General states that it is estimated that the Telegraph Service will show a deficit of £3,154,600 for the year 1918-19, and that the Telephone Service must show a considerably larger deficit in the current year.

THE SCENE AT ST. GERMAIN.

AUSTRIAN ATTITUDE.

DR. RENNER'S SPEECH.

The following (says a Press Association Paris telegram) is the text of M. Clemenceau's speech when he communicated the Allied and Associated Peace Terms to the Austrian Delegation:—

Gentlemen,—The plenipotentiaries of the Austrian Republic, the Allied and Associated Powers have entrusted me with the task of communicating to you the Draft Treaty which will have to be signed between us. If we cannot give you the whole document to-day, at least you will have the principal parts, which you will have full liberty to examine. It has been decided that you will be asked to offer your observations in writing, and we shall also answer in writing. You will be given a maximum period of fifteen days within which to present your written observations. If before that time you have any document to communicate, or any observation to make, we shall be glad to receive them, and we shall examine them with due attention. The documents which will be handed over to you now include the following parts:—The preamble, League of Nations, frontiers of Austria, political clauses relating to certain European States, protection of minorities, general provision for Austrian interests outside Europe, naval and air clauses, prisoners of war and graves, penalties, economic clauses, aerial navigation, ports, waterways and railways, labour, miscellaneous provisions. The text of claims mentioned hereafter will be handed over at a later period. The political clauses (Italy), two financial clauses, three reparation clauses relating to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State.

The Supreme Council, after having examined the observations which you will be good enough to send within the time fixed, will, in turn, send you a written answer giving another delay for final answer on your part.

After the Treaty which we have had been translated into English and German, M. Dutasta, Secretary-General of Conference, handed the terms of peace to Dr. Renner, Austrian Chancellor, on behalf of the Austrian Delegation.

DR. RENNER'S REPLY.

Dr. Renner, speaking in French, said—For a long time the people of German-Austria was waiting in distress for this day to come, which will relieve the tension caused by the uncertainty as to its future fate. We were longing for the hour of decision, because it was to render peace at last to our hard-tried country. We have come to Paris in order to present our claim before this illustrious Tribunal the world's highest authority what our country is, and what it wishes to become in the future. We hoped to organise the possibilities for the existence of an independent commonwealth. The Treaty that was forced upon the Allied and Associated Powers have waged war, and with which they have concluded an armistice, has created a state of affairs which we regard as to be considered the day of its death. From this day on there was no Monarch any more, nor a Court, nor a Military Party, nor a Nobility. There was no more the fatal dualism, neither in Austria nor in Hungary, as formerly. He said—"The cynical disregard of the fundamental rights of an ally Power staggers belief. The 'Great Four' tell us that it has been necessary to recognise the services of Japan in the war, and in consequence Shantung, the sentimental heart of China, and one of its richest provinces, is handed over to the one people, of all others, that we have reason to fear. Japan's services are paid for at our cost. We do not mind Great Britain so much in the Yangtse Valley, for she only comes to trade. In time to come we can see the possibility of disagreeing our neighbour, for we can satisfy the desire for trading safeguards; but Japan with Power of the East at our very hearth comes to China to stay. China, robbed of her sacred territory, which alone raised nearly the whole of the 160,000,000 men who went to the War-front—how long do you think we are prepared to recognise this decision as valid once we have the means of rescinding it? And even Japan, who is smarting under the sense of wounded racial pride—Japan who never forgets, whose right to equality of race was rejected arbitrarily after getting a two-thirds majority in favour of her amendment—Japan must really expect her to work whole heartedly to carry out the terms of the Treaty?

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THE AUSTRIAN TERMS.

DELIVERED TO THE DELEGATION.

SCENE AT ST. GERMAIN.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S BRIEF SPEECH.

DR. RENNER'S APPEAL TO THE CONFERENCE.

The Draft Treaty of Peace was handed to the Austrian Delegates at St. Germain yesterday. The draft is arranged on the same plan as the Draft Treaty for Germany, in similar length, and in many respects is identical with it. The part containing the Covenant of the League of Nations and the part containing the Labour Convention are identical with those in the German Treaty. The parts dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and with aerial navigation, together with those sub-sections of the parts dealing with territorial arrangements which cover Belgium, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, China, and Siam are, with the necessary changes, almost identical with those in the German Treaty.

The part dealing with penalties is identical in so far as the punishment of breaches of the laws of war are concerned, but it contains no provision similar to that dealing with the punishment of the ex-German Emperor.

The economic provisions and the provisions with regard to ports, waterways, and railways follow closely the German Treaty, with such changes as are necessary owing to the special position of Austria. The miscellaneous clauses are practically identical. The clauses dealing with frontiers, and with certain parts of the new States are different from those in the German Treaty. Certain parts of the draft are still the subject of reservation, and are not included in the summary which was issued yesterday to the Press.

THE FUTURE AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS.

The new frontiers, which are described in detail, may be roughly summarised as follows—

1. Northern Frontiers. (Frontier with Czecho-Slovakia.) The existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of Upper and Lower Austria. These boundaries will be subjected to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Gmünd and Feldsberg and along the River Morava.

2. Western and North-Western Frontiers. (Frontier with Bavaria.) The existing frontier to be maintained.

3. Western Frontiers. (Frontier with Switzerland.) No change in these frontiers is provided for by the Treaty of Peace.

4. Southern Frontiers. With Italy a line to be fixed by the principal Allied and Associated Powers at a later date. Also in the western part of the frontier with the Serbo-Croat-Slovene States a line to be fixed in the same manner. In the eastern part the line, passing just east of Bleiburg, crosses the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant and thence will be north of the Drave, so as to leave to the Serb-Croat-Slovene States Marburg and Radkersburg, but to the north of which place it will join the Hungarian frontier.

5. Eastern Frontier. No alteration is made in the present Austro-Hungarian frontier, the former frontier between Austria and Hungary.

Various detailed provisions for facilitating the work of the Commission to be engaged in laying the exact frontier are appended.

POLITICAL CLAUSES: EUROPE.

The High contracting parties recognise and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, and the Czecho-Slovak State, as at present determined, or as they may be ultimately determined by the Governments acting in pursuance of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, all her rights and titles over territories which belonged to the former Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy, and over territories forming previously part of Turkey, Bulgaria, Germany, or Russia, and recognised or agreed to by her, and to be made in regard to these territories.

ITALY.

The sections relating to Italy are reserved.

THE TCHECHO-SLOVAK STATE.

Austria recognises the complete independence of the Tchecho-Slovak State, including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians, which will form part of that State, and which the former territories included therein, in connexion with the action already taken by the principal Allied and Associated Powers. The boundary between Austria and the new State is to be fixed by a Boundary Commission of seven members nominated by the principal Allied and Associated Powers, and one each by Austria and Tchecho-Slovakia, and material.

Austria agrees not to accredit or send any military, naval, or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the army, navy, or air service of any foreign Power.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The repatriation of Austrian prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out by a Commission composed of representatives of the Allied and the Austrian Governments, together with local sub-commissions.

War and interned civilians are to be returned without delay by the Austrian authorities at their own cost. Those under sentence for offences against discipline committed before the 1st May, 1919, are not to be repatriated with regard to the completion of their sentence. The Austrian Government is to accord facilities to Commissions of Enquiry in collecting information in regard to missing prisoners of war, and in imposing penalties on Austrian officials who have concealed Allied prisoners.

PENALTIES.

Military tribunals are to be set up by the Allies to try persons accused of acts in violation of the laws and customs of war, and the Austrian Government is to hand over all persons specified for trial by the Allies. The surrender of the armistice are to be surrendered to the Allies. The Austrian wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military, or political messages relating to Austria or her late Allies without the assent of the Allied and Associated Governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes, under supervision. During the same period Austria is not to build any more high-power wireless stations.

AIR CLAUSES.

The air clauses provide that the armed forces of Austria must not include any military or naval air forces. The entire *personnel* of the air forces in Austria is to be demobilised within two months.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers are to enjoy full liberty of passage and landing over and in Austrian territory until the 1st January, 1923, unless prior to that date Austria is admitted to the League of Nations or is permitted to adhere to the International Air Convention.

The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden for six months.

All military and naval aircraft (including dirigible and aeronautical material) are to be delivered to the Allied and Associated Governments within three months.

GENERAL.

General articles provide for the modification of Austrian laws in conformity with the preceding clauses.

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ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

The Treaty contains detailed provisions for ensuring that Austria shall not discriminate, directly or indirectly, against the trade of the Allied and Associated countries.

These provisions will remain in force for five years, unless extended by the Council of the League of Nations, but will be extended for the case of any arrangements made between Austria and Hungary or Tchecho-Slovakia in respect of certain natural products which have been specially favoured, and which have been exempted from the operation of the most favoured nation clause.

Subject to certain exceptions, the import tariff applicable at the outset to Allied goods will not exceed the lowest rates of 1914 for a period of three years from the date after which it will apply to agricultural produce only for a further period of thirty months.

PORTS, WATERWAYS, AND RAILWAYS.

Austria is required to accord freedom of transit and full national treatment, as regards ports or goods, vessels, rolling stock, etc., coming from Allied countries, and the Tchecho-Slovak State, as at present determined, or as they may be ultimately determined, and to Austrian goods, vessels, rolling stock, etc., coming from those States

PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 6, PAGE 5.)

no reason for revising his Budget estimate that the £50 millions was the outside amount of new money required.

Sir Godfrey Collins supported the view that the loan should not be for too long a period.

The resolution was agreed to.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

On a resolution to extend the currency of War Savings Certificates.

Mr. Chamberlain said that as he had to bring in a bill he thought it would be desirable to take advantage of the opportunity to obtain Parliamentary sanction for a concession to holders of War Savings Certificates. A committee appointed in July, 1917, to consider facilities for small investors after the war, recommended that the existing holders of certificates, while retaining their option of cashing such certificates for 20s. at the end of five years, might leave them to the State for another period of five years if they so desired. During those five years the certificates would increase in value by one penny per month, and at the end a bonus of one shilling would be added. Thus, the value of a 15s. 6d. certificate would be 20s. at the end of five years, and if the holder liked to keep it another five years it would be worth 26s. During the whole of that period it could be cashed at any time. The interest would remain exempt from income tax. He was informed that many holders would like to have the earlier Parliamentary sanction for the promise which the Treasury had made of the extension being granted.

The resolution was agreed to without division.

RESTORATION OF PRE-WAR PRACTICES.

Sir Robert Horne moved the second reading of the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Bill. He said that the bill was designed to ensure to trade unionists the restoration of the pre-war trade union customs and practices which they gave up during the war in order to bring about the greatest possible output of munitions of war. But for the increased output they obtained they should certainly have suffered the loss of a great many more men than they did, without which victory might have been impossible. Those pre-war practices were embodied in the existing law for pledges and for the statement of every party that when war ceased the customs should be restored. On the other hand, there had grown up numerous departures from trade union practices. The records showed that in thirty or forty thousand cases the change was permanent, in cases where women had been allowed to work on machines previously run by men always with the right of the men to return to their particular service made by the trade union, but the proof of a sacrifice was not always easy to be possible, or what the person making the sacrifice regarded himself as giving up. Whatever view might be held on the merits of those departures, they were evidences of controversies which had taken place between employers and employed over a long stretch of years, and of rights and regulations which the men believed safeguarded their interests. When the armistice came a meeting was held at Caxton Hall at which the Prime Minister and the Labour Secretary declared that the pre-war practices should be restored as soon as possible. A committee of employers and employed was set up to arrange terms for a bill.

Mr. Ronald McNeill—As these practices do not rest on any statute, why is it necessary to have legislation to restore them?

Sir Robert Horne said that legislation was the only method by which the Government could redeem its pledges and compel restoration of these privileges. If they left it to private action there might be a repetition of the old controversies, and that could not be contemplated with equanimity. The time since November had not been wasted. Another bill was agreed to by the committee of employers and workmen set up at the Caxton Hall. It provided that all pre-war customs given up during the war shall be restored by all employers within six months of the passing of the bill. In establishments which had been opened since the war they were to be set up the pre-war customs which existed in similar establishments in the vicinity. Any employer who failed to comply with the condition would be guilty of an offence, and the penalty was a fine of £25 for every day he failed to restore the practice. He could not be convicted of an offence unless the person who complained had given notice to the employer of the practice he desired to have restored. Provisions, if necessary, were to be taken before the local munitions tribunal, which should be continued for the purposes of the matter. The passing of the bill was urgent, for delay might involve a reversion to pre-war conditions which impeded output. Employers and employed realised that they had to make good the time they could not afford to have lessened production. It was so vital to keep up output now as it was during the war. He was sure that the House of Commons did not want to put back the hands of the clock or decrease output to a point which would enable Germany to get ahead. He hoped that they would agree that this bill ought to be the precursor of better times. Good will and understanding between employer and employed, he hoped, the bill was absolutely necessary to produce that feeling of good will. It was the preliminary to those negotiations between employers and employed on which the whole future of our industries depended.

MR. CLYNES.

Mr. Clynes complained of the delay in bringing this bill before Parliament. He said that it was now the business of the House to accept it as a reminder of the failure on the part of the Government to keep faith with a definite promise that was given in March, 1915, when trade unionists were asked to make a sacrifice and forfeiture of their powers and privileges. He recalled that in 1915 the attitude taken up by the Labour leaders was that, certainly, soldiers should have not merely an equal, but a prior, claim to employment. That view had not weakened since 1915. The bill was an agreed bill as between organised workers and organised employers. But a great question of this sort affected more than these two parties. There were not only the hundreds of thousands of men and women workers who were not organised, but there was the general community itself to be considered. It was the claim of the less skilled and the unskilled workmen, and of women, that they should be given the opportunity to earn their living under conditions that would give them their proper place in industry, with wages equal to their needs. If there was to be a right to work, that was a right from which the labourer, whether less skilled or unskilled, should not be excluded for any action on the part of the skilled worker. He quite agreed as to the necessity of increased output by the joint efforts of employers and employed. Any deliberate limitations by workmen on output might occasion some loss to employers, but it was bound to be a great and real loss to the workmen themselves. (Hear, hear.) Its tendency was to diminish their earnings and to diminish the purchasing power of what they earned. Dearness was inseparable from scarcity.

If workmen could be assured, as he believed they could under the bill that there would also be the results accruing from their increased energy, or from any arrangements to which they consented in our system of production, then they would recognise that it would be extremely unwise for them to put an obstacle in the way of a greatly increased output of goods. The great growth in the number and power of the trade unions and the co-operative societies was a tribute to the workmen that if they agreed to co-operate with the State and the employers in greatly increasing the wealth of the country they should share on receiving their reasonable and fair share of the good resulting from that new line of policy.

The resolution was agreed to without division.

MR. RENNIE.

Mr. Rennie said that it was for the Government to declare clearly their economic policy, so that they might know how they were to act. There was restricted output going on to a serious extent at the present time. Profiteering was the cause by which Labour disputes could be avoided.

Major R. Wood said that he feared that the bill would leave the position of women very unsatisfactory. They resented the establishment of boards.

Mr. Bell said that the bill must be carefully examined in Committee, from the point of view of the men who were demobilised during the period of pledges. He endorsed the statement of every party that when war ceased the customs should be restored. On the other hand, there had grown up numerous departures from trade union practices. The records showed that in thirty or forty thousand cases the change was permanent, in cases where women had been allowed to work on machines previously run by men always with the right of the men to return to their particular service made by the trade union, but the proof of a sacrifice was not always easy to be possible, or what the person making the sacrifice regarded himself as giving up. Whatever view might be held on the merits of those departures, they were evidences of controversies which had taken place between employers and employed over a long stretch of years, and of rights and regulations which the men believed safeguarded their interests. When the armistice came a meeting was held at Caxton Hall at which the Prime Minister and the Labour Secretary declared that the pre-war practices should be restored as soon as possible. A committee of employers and employed was set up to arrange terms for a bill.

Mr. Ronald McNeill—As these practices do not rest on any statute, why is it necessary to have legislation to restore them?

Sir Robert Horne said that legislation was the only method by which the Government could redeem its pledges and compel restoration of these privileges. If they left it to private action there might be a repetition of the old controversies, and that could not be contemplated with equanimity. The time since November had not been wasted. Another bill was agreed to by the committee of employers and workmen set up at the Caxton Hall. It provided that all pre-war customs given up during the war shall be restored by all employers within six months of the passing of the bill. In establishments which had been opened since the war they were to be set up the pre-war customs which existed in similar establishments in the vicinity. Any employer who failed to comply with the condition would be guilty of an offence, and the penalty was a fine of £25 for every day he failed to restore the practice. He could not be convicted of an offence unless the person who complained had given notice to the employer of the practice he desired to have restored. Provisions, if necessary, were to be taken before the local munitions tribunal, which should be continued for the purposes of the matter. The passing of the bill was urgent, for delay might involve a reversion to pre-war conditions which impeded output. Employers and employed realised that they had to make good the time they could not afford to have lessened production. It was so vital to keep up output now as it was during the war. He was sure that the House of Commons did not want to put back the hands of the clock or decrease output to a point which would enable Germany to get ahead. He hoped that they would agree that this bill ought to be the precursor of better times. Good will and understanding between employer and employed, he hoped, the bill was absolutely necessary to produce that feeling of good will. It was the preliminary to those negotiations between employers and employed on which the whole future of our industries depended.

MR. CLYNES.

Mr. Clynes complained of the delay in bringing this bill before Parliament. He said that it was now the business of the House to accept it as a reminder of the failure on the part of the Government to keep faith with a definite promise that was given in March, 1915, when trade unionists were asked to make a sacrifice and forfeiture of their powers and privileges. He recalled that in 1915 the attitude taken up by the Labour leaders was that, certainly, soldiers should have not merely an equal, but a prior, claim to employment. That view had not weakened since 1915. The bill was an agreed bill as between organised workers and organised employers. But a great question of this sort affected more than these two parties. There were not only the hundreds of thousands of men and women workers who were not organised, but there was the general community itself to be considered. It was the claim of the less skilled and the unskilled workmen, and of women, that they should be given the opportunity to earn their living under conditions that would give them their proper place in industry, with wages equal to their needs. If there was to be a right to work, that was a right from which the labourer, whether less skilled or unskilled, should not be excluded for any action on the part of the skilled worker. He quite agreed as to the necessity of increased output by the joint efforts of employers and employed. Any deliberate limitations by workmen on output might occasion some loss to employers, but it was bound to be a great and real loss to the workmen themselves. (Hear, hear.) Its tendency was to diminish their earnings and to diminish the purchasing power of what they earned. Dearness was inseparable from scarcity.

If workmen could be assured, as he believed they could under the bill that there would also be the results accruing from their increased energy, or from any arrangements to which they consented in our system of production, then they would recognise that it would be extremely unwise for them to put an obstacle in the way of a greatly increased output of goods. The great growth in the number and power of the trade unions and the co-operative societies was a tribute to the workmen that if they agreed to co-operate with the State and the employers in greatly increasing the wealth of the country they should share on receiving their reasonable and fair share of the good resulting from that new line of policy.

The resolution was agreed to without division.

RESTORATION OF PRE-WAR PRACTICES.

Sir Robert Horne moved the second reading of the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Bill. He said that the bill was designed to ensure to trade unionists the restoration of the pre-war trade union customs and practices which they gave up during the war in order to bring about the greatest possible output of munitions of war. But for the increased output they obtained they should certainly have suffered the loss of a great many more men than they did, without which victory might have been impossible. Those pre-war practices were embodied in the existing law for pledges and for the statement of every party that when war ceased the customs should be restored. On the other hand, there had grown up numerous departures from trade union practices. The records showed that in thirty or forty thousand cases the change was permanent, in cases where women had been allowed to work on machines previously run by men always with the right of the men to return to their particular service made by the trade union, but the proof of a sacrifice was not always easy to be possible, or what the person making the sacrifice regarded himself as giving up. Whatever view might be held on the merits of those departures, they were evidences of controversies which had taken place between employers and employed over a long stretch of years, and of rights and regulations which the men believed safeguarded their interests. When the armistice came a meeting was held at Caxton Hall at which the Prime Minister and the Labour Secretary declared that the pre-war practices should be restored as soon as possible. A committee of employers and employed was set up to arrange terms for a bill.

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The resolution was agreed to without division.

WAR OBLIGATIONS BILL.

IRISH FLAX INDUSTRY.

Mr. Baldwin, in moving the second reading of the Government War Obligations Bill, said that he would tell the House what obligations existed at present in connection with guarantees that were given to the Bank of England for discounting bills of exchange. The obligation, which was originally £120,000,000, had all been got rid of except £40,000 or £50,000. Of advances to acceptors of bills of exchange, amounting to £70,000,000, £50,000,000 had been repaid, leaving £20,000,000 outstanding. Of the loans to members of the Stock Exchange, the whole half million had been repaid. As to the obligations under previous bills, covering payments for food supplies, etc., he did not believe that any ultimate obligation would rest on the Exchequer. There would only be an obligation in the event of a loss on any item. The only two new obligations that had arisen were in reference to the agreement with Messrs. Pearson in regard to boring for petroleum, and in reference to the guarantee given in connection with the flax crop in Ireland, which, it was hoped, would not exceed £200,000.

Mr. Bridgeman, replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn, explained that guarantees had been given for the promotion of flax seed supplies in Canada and for the establishment of flax factories in Ireland. This course was rendered necessary owing to the breakdown of supplies from Russia and the impediment that had been made with farmers in West Canada to grow 30,000 acres of flax for the purposes of seed in 1918, at a guaranteed price. In 1919 an arrangement had been entered into for the growing of 20,000 acres in Canada. In Ireland a guarantee of £600,000 had been given, and that had been reduced to £200,000. A similar guarantee was also given by the Flax Growers' Society in Ireland. The object was to carry out what was thought to be likely to prove a valuable experiment, in what was called retting flax in Ireland, which meant scutching flax, at convenient centres, instead of laying it down by the roadside, as small farmers and cottiers in the country. This Government thought it most desirable to continue the guarantee for this year, in order that the experiments might be further carried on. It was hoped that it would do a great deal to revive the flax industry in Ireland.

The bill was read a second time.

THE WAR CABINET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malone asked the Prime Minister whether any alterations in the organisation of the War Cabinet were contemplated, in order to meet the changed conditions arising from the reversion from war to peace conditions.

Mr. Bonar Law—Yes, sir. But the exact nature of the change cannot be settled until after the return from Paris of the Peace delegates.

Mr. MacVeagh—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether the old-fashioned Cabinet is still in existence, and when it last met?—

Mr. Bonar Law—Of course it is not. The War Cabinet took its place.

KEY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Bonar Law, answering Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, said that the question of key industries was under the consideration of the Government, and the House would be afforded an opportunity of discussing the matter before any definite decision was arrived at.

The House rose at eight minutes past eight.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at 4.15 p.m.

The Local Government (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Bill passed through Committee.

The House rose at 4.40 p.m.

NAUTICAL TRAINING FOR IRISH BOYS.

DISCUSSION AT HOWTH COUNCIL.

At Howth Urban Council last night (Alderman D. L. Bergin, J.P., presiding),

Mr. Newsome said that he was asked by Mr. Gainford, M.P., Labour leader in the House of Commons, a memorandum from the Commander-in-Chief, Coast of Ireland, stating that it was the wish of a group of special harding Sea Scouts at each Coastguard Station and Sea Cadet Corps at the large seaport towns around Ireland, for the purpose of well-known local residents could be enlisted, it would enhance the chances of success. If the scheme developed satisfactorily the Admiralty would be approached in order to afford recognition and financial support. The memorandum also referred to the prospects of the establishment of Nautical Training Schools for boys at Queenstown, Cobh, Howth, and Buncrana. The local authorities could be induced to take an interest in the proposal and bear a proportion of the expense. The Admiralty Education Board would be likely to give support by a grant and by lending or gifting a ship for the purpose. Finally, should the scheme develop, it would be a large demand for seamen in the United States to man their increasing mercantile Navy.

After considerable discussion it was decided to leave the matter over for the present.

An inquest was held at Epping yesterday on Sir Thomas Revell Victor Boston, Cecil Lodge, Waltham Abbey, who died of injuries received in a motor car accident. Evidence was given that something went wrong with the car. When the chauffeur started Sir Victor and the chauffeur mounted the car and Sir Victor then attempted to change his seat. He fell and his leg was broken. The leg was amputated on Friday and death followed next Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was returned; no blame was attached to the driver.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

OPENING MEETING IN BELFAST.

DR. SIMS ELECTED MODERATOR.

PLEAS FOR CHURCH UNITY.

The annual meetings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland opened last evening in the Assembly Hall, Belfast. There was a large attendance of clerical and lay members from all parts of Ireland.

Right Rev. Dr. McGrattan, Londonderry, the retiring Moderator, presided, and, after preaching an eloquent sermon, addressed the House. He said that one could not help contrasting the circumstances under which they met that night, and those that obtained at the opening of the Assembly last year. Then the sky was black with war clouds; now it is filled with the sunshine of peace. Never, perhaps, in human existence was the hand of God in history more clearly manifested than during this Pentecost of calamity out of which they had just emerged. Let them put far away from them any thought that this world was not moving nearer a fuller revelation of grace; a brighter day, when sorrow and sighing would flee away, and peace universal reign. Those who fell had died in vain unless they turned to good account the great sacrifice they made. The dishonoured their memory if they did not move towards a fuller and nobler life. It was in the furtherance of better conditions of life that the Church could exercise a healthful influence.

CHURCH UNITY.

Proceeding, Dr. McGrattan said—Those who have little or no sympathy towards what the Church stands for loudly proclaim that this war has proved the failure of the Church. Whatever may have been her hesitancy hitherto to interfere directly in the sphere of diplomacy, no one can refuse to acknowledge that in the great crisis of national fate the Church exercised a far-reaching ministry of comfort and service. Whatever petty exclusive rivalries exist among the Churches, they were at one in their endeavour to fortify souls in the hour of distress. In this field of service the war has done very much to draw the Churches nearer one another, and bring the scattered units of the Christian faith into a closer relationship. Let us hope that advantage will be taken of the present temperament to cease talking pious platitudes about our Lord's Prayer for unity, and do something practical to show the oneness of our faith.

THE NEW MODERATOR.

Major-General Rev. Dr. John Morrow Sims, C.B., C.M.G., Principal Chaplain of the British Expeditionary Force in France, was unanimously elected Moderator.

Address to the Assembly, the newly-elected Moderator, who had an enthusiastic reception, said that, in accepting their call to the chair, he thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the honour they had done him. Proceeding, Dr. Sims said—I come to you from the chief theatre of this great war, where, for more than four and a half years we have learned by bitter experience what war means. What France and Belgium have suffered is a tale beyond the telling of the most vivid imagination, and at whose door lies the responsibility for this outrage upon mankind? Twice recently I have been in Germany, and from the moment I crossed the frontier I saw only the evidence of uninterrupted prosperity. For four and a half years the most titanic battles in the world's history have been waged by millions of men, but not one of them on German soil. The entire tragic drama, of which she is the author, has been acted wholly "forth her borders." Is not this alone sufficient to fix the responsibility for the war.

CHAPLAINS AT THE FRONT.

Referring to the service of the Chaplains in the field, Dr. Sims said—There was no more useful, round men in square holes in the Chaplaincy Department as other duties which can be fruitfully said of them, that they fairly represented the spirit of their race, and were in no way behind the soldier in the fulness of time in the zeal and devotion with which they did their bit. It is the least that can be said of them, and I can imagine and higher praise. No one denomination—and I speak for many denominations, from Roman Catholics to Jews—had any marked superiority over the others. Some may have been more wisely trained than others for their distinctive duties, and may, therefore, have enjoyed an advantage, but the truth is that the chaplains, as a whole, were a fine body of men. The memorable plea referred to the prospects of the establishment of Nautical Training Schools for boys at Queenstown, Cobh, Howth, and Buncrana. The local authorities could be induced to take an interest in the proposal and bear a proportion of the expense. The Admiralty Education Board would be likely to give support by a grant and by lending or gifting a ship for the purpose. Finally, should the scheme develop, it would be a large demand for seamen in the United States to man their increasing mercantile Navy.

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THE LOST LEINSTER.

THE GOVERNMENT AND COMPENSATION.

NO SWORN INQUIRY.

STATEMENT BY SIR A. GEDDES.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Sir Owen Thomas asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was aware that at an interview at the Admiralty on the 21st March last it was admitted that an official of the Cunard Company, whose case was not covered by the War Risks Association, received a compassionate allowance from the Board of Trade, and that in the case of Mr. Ferber, who was in this same position as the above-mentioned officer, the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company was directed to make an application for a similar allowance, and was led to believe that the application would be treated in the same way, as it was admitted it ought to be, and that the company had now been informed by the Board of Trade that it had no fund from which treating the circumstances under which they met that night, and those that obtained at the opening of the Assembly last year. Then the sky was black with war clouds; now it is filled with the sunshine of peace. Never, perhaps, in human existence was the hand of God in history more clearly manifested than during this Pentecost of calamity out of which they had just emerged. Let them put far away from them any thought that this world was not moving nearer a fuller revelation of grace; a brighter day, when sorrow and sighing would flee away, and peace universal reign. Those who fell had died in vain unless they turned to good account the great sacrifice they made. The dishonoured their memory if they did not move towards a fuller and nobler life. It was in the furtherance of better conditions of life that the Church could exercise a healthful influence.

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Fashionable Intelligence

The Marquis of Lansdowne's condition remains unchanged. He is suffering from lack of sleep.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston has left London for Montacute House, Somerset.

The Countess of Cromer has left London for Minto House.

Lady Ashtown and the Hon. Grace Trench have left Woodlawn for Buxton.

The Right Hon. Sir Albert Stanley has embarked at Liverpool for the United States.

The marriage arranged between Eric O'Donnell, R.F.A., son of the late Bryan O'Donnell, M.A., and Mabel, daughter of J. Dunbar, Parkside, Caterham, Surrey, will take place at St. James's, Spanish place, on June 17th.

Mr. Dan Doolin has left 9 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, until June 23rd.

Mr. A. Yeates has returned to 25 Lower Baggot street.

The Fitzwilliam Lawn Tennis Club "At Home" will be held this year on Tuesday, 10th June, in the Club Grounds, Wilton place.

Panamas and Holiday Hats in charming variety at Switzer's, Grafton street.

For Holiday Wear—Lovely Frocks, Jumper Suits, and Cool Voiles, at Holmes', George's street.

Holiday Hats, lovely flexible Panamas, cool, comfortable hats, easily folding for packing, trimmed band and bow, 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 17s. 9d., 21s., 25s. 6d. Hutton's, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 George's st.

Arrivals at Kingstown per Royal Mail steamer, 2nd June—Captain Gainer, Colonel Sir Arthur Chance, Sir Vesey O'Brien, Bart., Miss Chance, Miss Vesey O'Brien, Captain Roe, R.A.M.C., Lieut. S. Mitchell, Gunner Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. A. Beckett, Second Lieut. H. G. Parker, Captain A. Cooke, Miss C. Cooke, Miss C. Moffett, Miss Moffett, Major Rev. and Mrs. T. Scott, Major R. L. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Rev. Earl of Leitrim, R. Hatrell, M.P. Sweny, Lieut. Sweny, Mrs. Sweny, Miss Sweny, Miss Sweny, Miss Warner, F. J. MacKenzie, C.E., F. Magennis, M.D., Mrs. Magennis, Miss Magennis, Miss Jameson, Miss McCreedy, Godfrey Pinion, Geo. H. Chandler, C.S., W. Chandler, Miss Chandler, R. Ryan, Mrs. R. Ryan, Miss Ryan, Wilmerton, Miss D. Smith, Miss H. H. McClenaghan, Miss Mc Shane, Miss Cowan, Miss Mc Mordie, Miss H. A. Steen, Miss C. Steen, Mrs. H. D. Jones, Mrs

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PROSPECTUS.

Special permission of the Committee of the Stock Exchange for dealing in these Shares after Allotment has been applied for.
is made under License of His Majesty's Treasury under Defence of the Realm Regulation 30F., dated the 7th May, 1919, but it must be distinctly understood that in granting such License the Treasury does not thereby take any responsibility for the financial soundness of the proposal or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to it.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on the 2nd June, 1919, and will CLOSE on or before the 5th JUNE, 1919.
A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

UBITT'S ENGINEERING COMPANY, Limited.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1908 to 1917.)
SHARE CAPITAL - - £600,000,
DIVIDED INTO
Seven and one-half per cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of £1 each.
Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

Preference Shares entitle the Holders to a fixed Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate per cent. per annum, and also in respect of any year for which a dividend of 7½ per cent. is paid Ordinary Shares, to a further dividend of ½ per cent. per annum before any dividend in excess cent. per annum is paid on the Ordinary Shares.
Preference Shares also confer the right in winding-up to repayment of the Capital paid up or as paid up thereon, with the addition thereto of the sum of 4s. per Share, and together with and accrue of the said cumulative dividend (whether declared or not and whether or not there been any profits available for the payment thereof) down to the date of repayment in priority to Ordinary Shares, but no further right of participation in the profits or assets of the Company. No further ranking in respect of dividends or repayment of Capital in priority to or part passu with the Shares can be created, and no mortgage or charge on the property or assets of the Company, Bankers for the time being of the Company, shall be created without the sanction of a of the holders of the original Preference Shares passed at a meeting of such holders specially of the purpose by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes given upon such

dends on the Preference Shares will be payable half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st The first dividend will be payable on the 31st December, 1919, calculated from the dates payments made in respect thereof commencing with the date of allotment.

of 200,000 Seven and one-half per cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of £1 each at par, and 100,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at par, payable as follows:—

	Preference Shares.	Ordinary Shares.
	s. d.	s. d.
On Application	2 6	2 6
On Allotment	7 6	7 6
On 31st August, 1919	5 0	5 0
On 31st October, 1919	5 0	5 0
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0

remaining 25,000 Preference Shares, ranking for dividend from 10th May, 1919, will be paid in part payment of the purchase price of the remaining Ordinary Shares, allotted as fully paid to Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., in further payment of the ch at par, and 100,000 Ordinary Shares have been subscribed for by the Directors for cash at par, the balance, 124,713, reserve for future issue.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES HANNEN } Directors of Holland and Hannen and Cubitts,
ROBINSON HOLLAND } Limited, 258 Gray's Inn road, London, W.C.
JOSHUA JOSEPH, Financial Manager to Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Limited, Woolley
HENRY Hayden Bell House, Auditor, Books, Director of Public Companies.
HUGH LLOYD HAMMER HOUSON, Automobile Engineer, 21 Ravenscroft Park, London, W. 6.
BANKERS.
BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED, 170 Fenchurch street, London, E.C.
BROKERS.
READ and BRIGSTOCK, 3 Lothbury, London, E.C. 2.
SOLICITORS.
GRUNDY, KERSHAW, SAMSON and CO., 6 Austin Friars, London, E.C.
AUDITORS.
HAN and CO., Chartered Accountants, 20 Copthall avenue, London, E.C. 2.
ling Co., Chartered Accountants, 10 Serjeants' Inn, London, E.C. 4.
SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.
F. TWEEDALE HILL, 258 Gray's Inn road, London, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.

and Hannen and Cubitts, Limited, Engineers and Contractors, of 258 Gray's Inn road, whose business was established over 100 years ago, and who are the Vendor Company, to acquire the undertaking and assets of Cubitts' Engineering Company, Limited, in order to manufacture as a moderate price to meet not only the present demands of the British public, but also to enable Britain to hold her own in foreign competition.
Directors are satisfied that they have now produced a car of the type required, made of first-class efficient, attractive and comfortable that any car on the market at a similar price.
manufacture of the Car will be carried out on the principle of mass production, which has profitable to the producers and so beneficial to the public. The Company is aiming at a output of not less than 5,000 cars per annum, of which a certain number should be ready for deli October, from which time the output will be steadily increased.
Agreement dated the 10th day of May, 1919, between Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Limited, of the one part and the Company of the other part whereby the Vendor Company agreed to sell and the Company agreed to purchase the goodwill and the entire site of about 28 acres in situated on the Aylesbury Brewster road, near to the Great Central and Metropolitan Joint Railway Arrangements are now in progress for a siding connecting the works with the main line. Additional powers to acquire the Cubitts will obtain from the present owner the sum of about to cash for the extension of the works, further plant, and for working capital.
The estimate that the further expenditure necessary to produce 5,000 cars per annum is about £150,000, and that the balance (say £140,000) will be ample for working capital.
Directors have carefully investigated the question of cost, and, after allowing for all con are satisfied that a sufficient profit will result not only to justify the issue of the Ordinary on the Preference Shares, but also to provide a substantial return on the Ordinary Shares.
Directors propose to appoint Mr. Fred W. May and Major C. H. Hodson as Joint Managing Mr. Hodson is Managing Director of Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Limited, and Mr. May is Director of Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Limited, and has organised and managed the four factories at Gray's Inn Road, and the first National Air-Craft
Mr. F. H. Bodson, after starting with the London and North-Western Railway, became with the Decauville Co., and later was appointed Managing Director of Renault Frères,
Mr. Baker, worked for two years with Daimler, Limited Manager, Limited, and for three years with the Coventry Ordnance Works, Limited. During the latter part of the War he was Assistant Controller of Aeroplane Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, in addition to being Director of National Aircraft Factory, Waddon. The Works Manager, Mr. Hurtley, was trained technical works of Vickers and Shuttleworth, Limited, of Hitchin. His experience also covers Hornet Engine Co., Limited, and Aero-Engines, Limited. Mr. Sayer, Assistant Limited, for several years he occupied important positions with the Ford Motor Co
The following additional information is given in accordance with the provisions of the Companies of the Memorandum of Association, with the names, descriptions and addresses of the and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively, is printed in the fold of this qualification of a Director is the holding of Shares in the Company of the nominal value of
Articles of Association provide as follows:—
Remuneration.—The Directors shall be entitled to the sum of £250 per annum each, but in respect of Directors shall be entitled to a dividend of 10 per cent. or over (irrespective of any dividend on the Ordinary Share Capital the rate of Directors' remuneration shall be increased to
Pensions.—The Directors shall also be entitled to such further sum or sums (if any) as shall from time to time them by the Company in General Meeting, and all such sums shall be divided amongst the they shall determine, or failing agreement equally.
Remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day and shall be apportionable accordingly.
Expenses.—The Directors may repay to themselves all proper expenses incurred and all moneys paid by them in and about the business of the Company, including (unless the Directors shall otherwise deter of Members of the Company as the holders of the said Shares entitled to notice, and I we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number of that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay the balance of 17s. 6d. per Share due from me/us at aforesaid specified in the said prospectus, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on of Members of the Company as the holder(s) of the said Shares so allotted to me/us, and I/we state that this application is not made by or for the benefit of an enemy subject within the of the Treaty with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, or with whom trading is forbidden proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy.

Usual Signature .....
Surname .....
Christian Name or Names .....
Address .....
Profession or Occupation .....
(A Lady should state whether she is a Spinster, Wife, or Widow.)
Date .....1919.

Form to be sent entire with the deposit of 2s. 6d. per Share on the number of Shares applied CLAYS BANK, LIMITED, 170 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., Head Office or Branches. Cheque should be made payable to BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED, or Bearer, and crossed NOT Letter. If altered form "Order" to "Bearer" the alteration should be signed by the Person Acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or return of the

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

There was a quietly irregular market on Thursday yesterday, and the continuance of brilliant weather conditions still tends to strengthen the holiday feeling that has recently spread over the whole market. The expected New Loan has caused dulness in Government Funds. Considerable attention and support were given to Bank Shares, with Nationals the feature. Northern also improved, and others finally show no alteration. Dealing in Breweries was confined to Guinness Ord., which recovered tone and price. There was a fresh relapse in City of Dublin Steam Stock on continued scattered realisations. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Shares were harder, but Americans were less firm. Home Rails were steady, but firm. Dunlop Rubber Ord. Shares were active all day. Textiles were firm. Mexican Eagle Oils were the turn easier.
The Funds were weaker. Consols fell ¼ to 54½ x.d., and War Loan 5 per Cent. ¼ to 98¾ x.d.
A good business was current in Banking Securities, though Bank Stock and Royals were firm, but idle. Nationals were in keen request, and rose ¼ to 21¼, and Northern ¼ to 54½. Munsters opened ¼ lower at 9½; but later 9½ was again paid. Hibernians at 6¼ and New Wells at 2¼ were unaltered.
In Steam, City of Dublin Stock fell 4 more to 186 for an exceptional lot.
In Manufacturing, Ord. rose 1s. 3d. to 121s. 3d., but Americans fell 9d. to 29s. 3d., and Canadians repeated 18s. 9d.
Home Rails closed firm. Great Southern and Western, however, fell ½ to 75¼, and the Guaranteed ½ to 72½, though the Debs. rose ½ to 77½, and Dublin and Kingstown Debs. 1 to 65; others did not alter.
Among Trams, Dublin United issues alone quoted. The Ord. repeated 8, but the Pref. fell ½ to 10¾ for an odd lot.
In Gas, Alliance and Dublin Consumers fell ¼ to 84.
Drapery Shares show no change; and Bakery Shares were idle.
As regards Dunlops, Dunlop Rubber Ord. were busy, and having varied between 7¾ and 7¼, closed ¼ weaker at 7⅜, while the New "C" Pref. realised 21s. 6d.
Among Manufacturing Shares, Bleachers rose 4d. to 26s. 7½d., Coats ⅛ to 8⅜, and Cottons 6d. to 86s. 3d. Dyers, on the other hand, fell 6d. to 43s. Goulding Debs. rose ½ to 80½, but Lever Brothers 8½ p.c. "B" Pref. rose ½ to 22s. 6d. Vickers slumped 1s. 9d. to 36s. 3d.
Trading in Miscellaneous securities were idle; but in other business done, Mexican Eagle Oils fell 1s. 3d. to 19s. 3d., and United Steel Ord. and Pref. were steady at last prices.

BANK OF IRELAND.
Discount ..... 5 per cent., 5th April, 1917.
Deposit ..... 2½ per cent., 5th April, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE.

Consols	54¼ x.d.	Kingstown 5½% Deb.	65
War Loan, 1925-45	98¾	M'G'W 4% Deb.	55½
War Bonds (1927)	99¾	Atchison Com.	113¼
Exch. 5% Bonds	100¾	Dublin Trams.	68
Do. 4½%	101	Do. Pref.	10¾
Hibernian Bank	6¼	Alliance Gas	51½
Mun. & Leins. Bank	9¼	Do. Pref.	84
	9¾	M'Rimey	90½
National Bk.	21¼	Rim. Rens.	74
Northern Bank	54¾	Do. Pref.	26½
	55	Brad. Dyers.	43½
Provincial New	21¼	Do. Pref.	74½
County Bk. Letts.	7½	Do. Cotton	85½
City of Dublin Steam	186	Goulding Deb.	80½
Marconi	10⅜	Lever "B" Pref.	22½
Do. Canada	16½		23
Do. Extn. Bonds	84	Vickers	36½
Bandon Rail.	50	Ballv. Ord.	4 10½
G.N. (ord.)	63½	Do.	4 10¾
G.S.W. (ord.)	75½	Do. Pref.	21½
G.S.W. (ord.)	76½	Dublin Steel	14½
Do. Deb.	77½		15½
Do. Deb.	77½		

Sold lot.
(Last business done (if any) is given in parentheses.)

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed April 5th, 1917) .... 5 p.c.
The Bank Return was a satisfactory one in anticipation of the new Loan. There was only a moderate demand for loans at 3 p.c., and, while supplies were plentiful, they were by no means superabundantly owing to loan preparations. Weekly loans were easy at 3 per cent., rising to 3½ p.c. was distributed in dividends, while calls on new issues exceeded a million. There was a keen demand for bills on the Discount Market, representing the employment of paper running off, the proceeds of which are placed on empty hands from the public owing to the suspension of sales. Quotations, however, were unaltered. Three months' ordinary drafts were 3 13-16 p.c., and four months' 3¾ p.c. Four months' bills were 3¾ p.c. June Treasury bills were taken at 3 15-16 p.c.

Bank Rate (Discount) changed April 8, 1917	5%
60 days (fine)	3¾
Open Market Rates—	Trade
3 months	4¼%
4 months	4¼%
Loans to Bill-brokers day to day	3%
do. do. for a week	3½
Loans at Bank's advance (Bank of England)	5%
do. Discount houses at call	3½

Short notice, 3½ p.c. Discount rate per cent. for bills payable on American advices.
The following foreign exchange rates were current:—Paris, 25.52 to 25.54; Italy, 29.12 to 29.37; Amsterdam, 11.85 to 11.88; Italy, 29.50 to 29.75; Switzerland, 23.15 to 23.17½; Spain, 16.40 to 16.45; Stockholm, 18.16 to 18.22; Finland, 48.25 to 48.75; Berne, 25.98 to 26.03; Christiania, 18.50 to 18.60; Buenos Ayres (readers) 51⅝d. to 51¾d.

LONDON STOCKS QUIET.

Dull conditions were prevalent on the Stock Exchange, most of the business being of a routine character pending the appearance of the new loan. With a cessation of Treasury Bill and War Bond sales, a partial easing in the money rate, and the inducing way into market channels, both the Banks and Discount Houses are expecting fine returns on the emission. Gilt-edged issues were rather nominal, but Home Rails were mainly steady. Textiles were idle, and in other industrials were dull and inclined to weaken here and there through the drastic taxation proposals. Oils were featureless, and Rubbers firm, though the selling pressure was slight. Miscellaneous Industrials were steady without activity.
Changes: Bank of Roumania, 4 to 5¼. Mexican Eagles, 1 to 1½. Peruvian Corp., 4 to 4¼. Do. Pref., 1 to 1½.
ALLIED BONDS QUIETLY STEADY.—In the foreign market the tone was steady, but business was restricted by the unsettled political news, while Peru ians met realising, which left the Ordinary 2 per cent. at 21¾. Brazil Railway Ordinary were steady without activity.
Changes: Buenos Ayres Lease, ¼ to 89¾. Mexican Rails, 1 to 2. Peruvian Corp., ¼ to 4¼. Do. Pref., ¼ to 8½.
METALS INACTIVE.—Miscellaneous and Industrial securities were quieter, and their general tone was hesitating, though the unfavourable evidence and on balance quotations were about the same. There were a few good, rising ¼ to ⅜ on inside buying, and Pinsdales, which were being bought by the same group, closed off after being nearly ½ up. Herbert Bass settled finals to 6½. Sudans were quiet around 7⅞, shipping specialties were not considered. Ferrous, Widnes, and Royal Mail being the firmest spots. The rise in Mayson Duff was confirmed to 1/6. Dividends held at the previous level of 5% but Parent Tyre, but was up ¼ to ⅝. Motors were mostly good, Napheatic broke up to 41/9. Rolls Royce, however, had the turn at 49/9. Imperial Tobacco at 83⅛ were a good feature. British American closed at 7⅞, which was 4 under best. Associated Cements were quiet, but British Portlands rose to 9/6. Eastern Produce were easier, Eastern Consolidated to 26/3. Lyons and Acratoria were steady. Rubbers were firmly held, Consolidated Plantations had finished under that level. The Pref. around 18/3 and the Def. around 9/3, rather steady.
Breweries were quiet. Bentley's rose 5/- to 54. Home and Colonial 6 pc. Pref., ¼ to 84. Imperial Tobacco, 1st to 43/6, 2nd Pref. to 39/6, Parent Tyre Def., ¼ to 5⅝. Nigers ¼ to 3⅛. Falls, Brunner Mond ¼ to 2. Argo Steel, 1st to 25/-, Parsons, ¼ to 18/5. Absorber Land, 1st to 14/-, Hudson's Bay, ¼ to 8⅛. Anglo-Argentine Tram 1st Pref. ¼ to 61.
MINING MARKET LACKS INTEREST.—There was not a great deal of animation among Mines, though Rhodesians were more than ordinarily the rule, and registered some good advances. Russo-Asiatics being particularly strong. Business in the South African groups was meagre in the extreme. The lead given by Johannesburg prior to the week-end was not continued, and prices one-sixed narrowly and aimlessly with a downward tendency upon closing. Leading Kaffirs, both Transvaal and Mining, showed small declines in a majority on small business, but Diamonds recovered their firmness, and Ingersollerons were higher again. Rhodesians ruled rather limp, as a whole. Charterreds were unstead but Lonelys showed strength, and Gaikas were weak on the latest developments. Barnets were dull, and Australasians exceptionally dormant.
RUBBER SHARES LESS ACTIVE.—The price of rubber remains at 1/10½ per lb. There were no appreciable changes in the Rubber Market, and Anglo-Dutch were first at 50/4½, and Java Investment Consol. at the close at 40/9 bid. Linggi and Kuala Lumpur were both a shade easier. Bolg Caves were wanted at the close at 43/3d. Caledon Consolidated was done at 41/3 and 41/10½. There were buyers of Federated Selangor at 5s. Java Amal. were better at 54/6 ex rights, and Nirwana hardened to 20/-. Malang were lower. Sending Central changed hands at 46/-. In the Plantation Division things were rather on the dull side. Gadong Besar, at 2/-, lost ½d., and Kedah were also lower at 2/3. Perlis Valley were changing hands around 3/7. Amazons Cocoanut Shares, Straits Plantations were in request at from 40/- and 42/-, and Rubber Tamilon finished 2/6, after numerous dealings around 2/11. Borneo Shares failed to develop any movements.

Mr. Gilbert Schumper, of the London and South-Western Railway, and Secretary to the Railway Executive Committee, has been appointed deputy docks and marine manager at Southampton, and will act as general assistant to Mr. T. H. Williams.

CLOSING PRICES.

MINING SHARES.

Ballaghtt	5/9–3d	Kwall	10/–3d
Bawdwin	3½–¼	Kleinfontein	15/–6d
Bk. H. Prop.	42/–6d	Kyshtim	1½+¼
Colombian Min.	2½+¼	London-Dublin	53–1
Con. Main Rf.	15/6–6d	Lonely Reef	2⅜+¼
Gilpy	3/–¼	Mt. Morgan	220/–5d
Crown Mines	2½–¼	Modder	27/–1
Cam and Motor	5/–6d	Oroville Dredg.	3⅜–⅛
Chartered	22/7–5d	Paris Trans.	3/10½–1½
Camp Bird	23/–9d	Randfontein	18/9–3d
Cape Copper Pf.	11/–¼	Rand Mines	3⅛–⅛
De Beers Pref.	14/–¼	Russo-Asiatic	5¼+¼
E. Rand Prems.	4/6–1d	Rehm. Dorp.	1⅜–⅛
Eastern Akim	1½–⅛	Randfontein C.	14/–3d
El Oro	23/–4/6	Rhod. Bk. R.	13/6–3d
Esperanza	13/6–6d	Shamva	1⅛–⅛
Geevor	19/6+6d	Simmer & Jack	
Gaika Gold	16/–9/6		5/10½+3½
Goldfields S.A.	2½–⅛	Santa Gertrudis	9/–9d
Hampden	16/9–9d	St. J. del Rey	19/–4/3d
Ivanhoe	5¼+¼	Tomoh South	5/–3d
Inoh	22/9–4/3	Waihi Gd. Junc.	14/–3d

RUBBER SHARES.

Allagas	3/3–1d	Merliman	7/+2½
Anglo-Java	6/11¼+¼	Nondanal	22/10½+10½d
Anglo-Malay	14/–1/6d	Pelepah Valley	3/7–⅛
Bandar Sum.	48/4–1/6d	Perak R. Pl.	6/6½+1½d
B. Sembawang	2/8½+¼	R. Travancore	27/3+9d
Chersonese	3/8–1/4d	Rub. Trust	54/11–1d
East. Sumatra	2/8+1d	Sialang	8/0–1/7½
Elmore Rub.	14/9–3d	Straits (Bert.)	8/9–4½d
Labu	10/–⅛	Tanjong	3/3–2½
Sungei	28/9–3d	Teloerredio	30/6–6d
Lau Aceitic	10/9–3½d	Un. Serdang	13/4½–2d
Malayalam	4/4½–4/6	Un. S. Belong	8/6¼–6d

OIL SHARES EASIER.

Oil Shares were generally dull and easier, apart from British Burmahs, which were again in active request. Closing prices:—

	Friday.	Monday.	+ or –
Anglo-Maikop	7/9	7/9	
Anglo-Egyptian	6	5¾	–¼
Anglo-Persian	1¼	1¼	
Asiatic	3	3	
Baku	4/9	5/0	+3d.
British Burmah	28/0	30/0	+2/0
Bell Burmah	10/–	10/–	
Bibi Eibat (100)	2/6	2/9	
Chrokken	10/6	10/6	
Timbo	7/3	7/0	–3d.
Kern River	17/9	17/6	–3d.
Kalsbo	5/–	5/–	
Mexican Eagle Com.	6/–	6/–	
Mexican Eagle Pref.	6/–	6/–	
North Caucasian (10)	30/0	29/9	–3d.
New Caucasian (10)	20/–	20/–	
Roumanian Consol.	20/0	20/0	–3d.
Russian Petroleum	3/6	3/6	
Schibaieff	6/6	6/6	
Spies (10)	18/0	15/3	+3d.
Shell Transport	9/3	9/4	–¼
Sour Oil	7/–	7/–	
Tampico Panuco Pf. Ord.	9/6	9/5	
Trajan Roumanian Oil	15/6	15/–	
Trinidad Dominion	7/6	7/6	
Trinidad Leaseholds	7/–	7/–	
Trinidad Oilfields	13/9	13/9	
Ural Caspian	2/–	2/–	
Venezuela Cascos	4½	4¾	

DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following dealings among active stocks and shares were marked in London yesterday:—

Consols—55, ⅞, ½, ⅝, ½, ⅝, ½, ⅝

G. R.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DISPOSAL BOARD, MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
NATIONAL SHELL FACTORY, PARKGATE STREET, DUBLIN.
BREAK-UP SALE BY AUCTION OF THE ENTIRE MACHINERY, PLANT, STORES, &c.
ROLLED-STEEL JOISTS, on the Premises, as above, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), and THURSDAY, 3rd, 4th, and 5th June, 1919, commencing at eleven a.m. each day, comprising over 1,000 Lots, including—
500 TON HYDRAULIC PRESS, Vertical, with three three G.M. fitted Pumps 40 gallons per minute, 1,500 lb. per inch; 2 Accumulators;
170 LATHES (AMERICAN AND BRITISH), Sliding, Surfacing, and Screw-Cutting, Turret, Capstan and Boring Lathes 4in. to 12in. Centres, 6ft. to 13ft. Beds, the bulk suitable for general work.
PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINE, Hand-operated, by Hulse and Holroyd.
6 THREADMILLING MACHINES, by Archdale, Arundel, Hunter and Holroyd.
OTHER MACHINE TOOLS—5 Routine, 3 Centring, 4 Cutting-off, 14 Boring and Facing, 6½-in. Hand Mortising, Circular Saw Bench, 72in. Saw, 4 Polishing, 7 Stamping, 4 Knurling, 5 Sensitive Drills, Surface Grinder, Lumsden Oscillating Grinder, Saw 2-2 Universal Grinding Machines, 12in. x 30in., by Herbert, Slotting Machine, 12in. stroke, 12in. Shaping Machine, by Greenwood and Batley; 14in. Shaping Machine, by Smith and Mills; 8in. Universal Milling Machine, No. 2 Size, 2ft. movement; 2 Power-Driven Hacksaws; Rubber-tilt Strike, by Nelson Bros.; Grindstone, 42in. x 9in.; Vertical Milling Bed-plate, 2ft. movement, 15in. radius; Mandrel Press by Asa Price Co.; Screwing Machine, 4 to 7in. Whitworth; 4 to 2½ in. Gas with Dies.
20 ELECTRIC MOTORS—11 of 50 h.p., 1 of 35 h.p., 1 of 20 h.p., 5 of 3 h.p., 1 of 2 h.p.
12 h.p. 1,450 R.P.M. and 1 h.p. all 546 Volt.
DISTRIBUTION BOARDS—Starters, Switch Boxes, Cables, Wiring, etc., 2-Centre Grinders, 220 Volts, etc.
MISCELLANEOUS—Oxy-Acetylene Welding Plant, Hydraulic Jack, 2 Ton Ton Hydraulic Jacks; Machine Bench, and Parallel Vices, Trays, Patent Grindstone Dresser, 1 Surface Table, 5 Surface Plates, Drills, Taps and Dies, Micrometers, Gauges, Tools, Electrical Testing Instruments, etc.
SMITHS SHOP—1 Portable Hearth, 5 Gas Annealing and Tempering Furnaces, etc.
SANDBLAST PLANT, Complete, by Wheelabrator Co., Chicago, U.S.A.
2 GAS-HEATED LACQUERING FURNACES, 6in. x 3ft. 6in. x 4ft. 6in. high, with carriages (suitable for Shell Bodies).
COMPRESSING PLANT (Horizontal Enclosed Type), 8in. x 8in., double acting, 113 cubic ft. free per minute, 450 rev., 100lb. pressure.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, Belts, and Fittings, 12 Cwt. Anvils, Vices, Forges, Accumulators, by 50 SETS OF 5-TON DOUBLE-ACTING HYDRAULIC JACKING BLOCKS, to lift from 5 feet to 5 tons; 8 Set Chain Slings, and Lashing Chains.
BOLTED STEEL TANKS, 2,000 GALLONS—115 Tons, 14in. x 6in., 10in. x 6in., 8in. x 5in., 6in. x 5in., and 60 in 220 lengths.
MISCELLANEOUS—Wilson Weighbridges, 2 Portable Platform Weighbridges, 4 cwt.; 7 Beam Weighbridges, to 2 cwt.; 2 Platform Weighbridges, 5 cwt.; 13 Sensitive Balances, 14 to 500lb.; 5 Scales, 56lb. and 112lb.; Counting Machine, Cash Boxes, Steel Cupboards, Desks, Chairs, Accumulators, by Siemens, Oil Can, 4 Chapman Travelling Trucks, 16 Shell Trucks, 23 Portable Jitters' Tables, 5 Gas Furnaces, Rivets, Wooden Benches, 5 Interwoven Wire Chairs, 4 Extension and Other Ladders, etc., etc.
GENERAL STORES, etc.—Large Quantities of Mill Furnishings, including Bar Steel, Emery Grinding Wheels, Drills, Taps and Dies, Micrometers, Gauges, Tools, Electrical Testing Instruments, Oil and Counter Sinks, Pneumatic Hammer, Ballbrear Wasters, Enlargers, Sewer, Bolts, Nails, Hacksaw Blades, Toolholders, Bench Screws, Files, Mandrels, Centre Punches, Chisels, Lamps, Hand Lamps, Paints, Oils, and Shellac Varnishes, etc., etc.
CATALOGUES, selling Lots in Lots and Sale Plan (Two Shillings) each, may be had at the Door, or from
WM. MONTGOMERY & SON,
Auctioneers and Mill Valuers, 1 and 2 FOSTER PLACE, DUBLIN, and 2 HOWARD STREET, BELFAST.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
PIGEON HOUSE FORT, RINGSEND, DUBLIN.
BREAK-UP SALE OF THE
ENTIRE MACHINERY AND PLANT.
WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO CATALOGUE AND SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION EARLY IN JULY, ON THE PREMISES OF THE
ANGLO CONTINENTAL FERTILIZERS SYNDICATE, LTD.,
MOTORS, PUMPS, COOLING TOWERS, ROLLED STEEL JOISTS, CHEMICAL BALANCES, &c., suitable for Soap, Candle, Manure, and various other Industries.
Catalogue, in course of preparation, price 1/- (One Shilling), can be had at the Door, or from
MESSRS. WM. MONTGOMERY & SON,
MILL AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
1 AND 2 FOSTER PLACE, DUBLIN.

G. R.
ON VIEW THIS DAY, 10 TO 5 O'CLOCK.
GORMANSTON AERODROME CO, MEATH,
BY DIRECTION OF THE DISPOSAL BOARD.
BUILDERS' PLANT, PORTABLE RAILWAY & WAGONS,
SURPLUS BUILDING MATERIALS, WOODEN HUTS, &c.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 5TH AND 6TH JUNE, 1919
We are instructed by the Directors (vide Disposal Board) TO SELL BY AUCTION, on the Site of the Aerodrome, about a large quantity of Builders' Plant and Surplus Building Materials, Wooden Huts, &c., comprising—Portable Railway, 2 100 yards, with switches, crossings, and Wagons, Tipping, Timber Hauling, Trolley Hauling, Pitch Pine Flooring, Arch Centring, Wheelbarrows, Planks, Double and Triple Extension Ladders, 100 Rolls of Expanded Metal, Roofing Felt, 3000 Sheets Corrugated Iron, 2 Cutting-off 14 Boring and Facing, 6½-in. Hand Mortising, Circular Saw Bench, 72in. Saw, 4 Polishing, 7 Stamping, 4 Knurling, 5 Sensitive Drills, Surface Grinder, Lumsden Oscillating Grinder, Saw 2-2 Universal Grinding Machines, 12in. x 30in., by Herbert, Slotting Machine, 12in. stroke, 12in. Shaping Machine, by Greenwood and Batley; 14in. Shaping Machine, by Smith and Mills; 8in. Universal Milling Machine, No. 2 Size, 2ft. movement; 2 Power-Driven Hacksaws; Rubber-tilt Strike, by Nelson Bros.; Grindstone, 42in. x 9in.; Vertical Milling Bed-plate, 2ft. movement, 15in. radius; Mandrel Press by Asa Price Co.; Screwing Machine, 4 to 7in. Whitworth; 4 to 2½ in. Gas with Dies.
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SMITHS SHOP—1 Portable Hearth, 5 Gas Annealing and Tempering Furnaces, etc.
SANDBLAST PLANT, Complete, by Wheelabrator Co., Chicago, U.S.A.
2 GAS-HEATED LACQUERING FURNACES, 6in. x 3ft. 6in. x 4ft. 6in. high, with carriages (suitable for Shell Bodies).
COMPRESSING PLANT (Horizontal Enclosed Type), 8in. x 8in., double acting, 113 cubic ft. free per minute, 450 rev., 100lb. pressure.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, Belts, and Fittings, 12 Cwt. Anvils, Vices, Forges, Accumulators, by 50 SETS OF 5-TON DOUBLE-ACTING HYDRAULIC JACKING BLOCKS, to lift from 5 feet to 5 tons; 8 Set Chain Slings, and Lashing Chains.
BOLTED STEEL TANKS, 2,000 GALLONS—115 Tons, 14in. x 6in., 10in. x 6in., 8in. x 5in., 6in. x 5in., and 60 in 220 lengths.
MISCELLANEOUS—Wilson Weighbridges, 2 Portable Platform Weighbridges, 4 cwt.; 7 Beam Weighbridges, to 2 cwt.; 2 Platform Weighbridges, 5 cwt.; 13 Sensitive Balances, 14 to 500lb.; 5 Scales, 56lb. and 112lb.; Counting Machine, Cash Boxes, Steel Cupboards, Desks, Chairs, Accumulators, by Siemens, Oil Can, 4 Chapman Travelling Trucks, 16 Shell Trucks, 23 Portable Jitters' Tables, 5 Gas Furnaces, Rivets, Wooden Benches, 5 Interwoven Wire Chairs, 4 Extension and Other Ladders, etc., etc.
GENERAL STORES, etc.—Large Quantities of Mill Furnishings, including Bar Steel, Emery Grinding Wheels, Drills, Taps and Dies, Micrometers, Gauges, Tools, Electrical Testing Instruments, Oil and Counter Sinks, Pneumatic Hammer, Ballbrear Wasters, Enlargers, Sewer, Bolts, Nails, Hacksaw Blades, Toolholders, Bench Screws, Files, Mandrels, Centre Punches, Chisels, Lamps, Hand Lamps, Paints, Oils, and Shellac Varnishes, etc., etc.
CATALOGUES, selling Lots in Lots and Sale Plan (Two Shillings) each, may be had at the Door, or from
WM. MONTGOMERY & SON,
Auctioneers and Mill Valuers, 1 and 2 FOSTER PLACE, DUBLIN, and 2 HOWARD STREET, BELFAST.

M'GANN & M'GANN,
AUCTIONEERS, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIG SALESMEN,
77 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.
MAYNOOTH (for Sale)—Auction, Tomorrow (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Mart, Maynooth, Lot of Cottages, bringing in rents for the sale thereof, bringing Leasings. One-and-a-half Imperial Acres of Land, with Dwelling-house, Offices, Yard, and Set of Haggard, and some Outhouses. Electric Trap and Set of Harness.
MOTOR CARS, MOTOR BICYCLES, AND BICYCLES—We have been favoured with instructions to sell by Auction, at our Premises, 77 Queen-street, on Wednesday, 11th June, a large assortment of the above. Intending purchasers should inspect the Machines at once. Catalogues will be issued in due course. Outside entries for above Sale should be forwarded to us at once, as Premises are limited.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY—14 Cottages and Premises, situate in Bride-street, Dublin, producing £200 per annum. Held for a number of years at a rental of £100 per annum. Held fee of freehold and some Outhouses. Electric Trap and Set of Harness.
MARROWBONE LANE—Three Houses in excellent repair, producing £52 per annum. Held for a long term at £32 per annum. Total Ground Rent, £52.
WE have for sale by Private Treaty a considerable number of those Properties in which intending investors are interested. Inquiries should be addressed to us at once, as Sales are being effected daily.
M'GANN & M'GANN,
AUCTIONEERS, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIG, AND WOOL SALESMEN,
77 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 4th JUNE, at 3, RESIDENCE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of Mahogany Round Table, Cottage Pianos, by Cramer, Wardrobe, Mahogany Chairs, Beds, Cabinets, and a numerous lot of Miscellaneous Furniture.
Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
On View Morning of Sale from 10 o'clock.
Immediate delivery after Sale.
Sale at Intermediate Summons, 55 Lower Sackville street.
JAMES ALLEN & SONS,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
55 LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.
Phone 74.
Auctions Conducted in Town and Country.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.,
240 ACRES CHOICE
MEADOWING LANDS.
WEDNESDAY, 4th JUNE, at 12 o'clock sharp (N.T.), for John J. Barnwall, Esq., at Bracklyn, 6 Charlemont—Acres of choice Upland Meadows, in divisions to suit purchasers.
FAME DAY, at 3 o'clock, for Mrs. James Byrne, Ballyfin, Rush—10 Acres of 2nd Year Meadows, handy to Railway Station, well dressed with artificial manures.
SAME DAY, at 4 o'clock, for Mr. Ferguson, Ballyboggan—3 Acres of 2nd and 3rd Year Upland Meadows.
WEDNESDAY, 11th JUNE, at 12 o'clock precisely (N.T.), for Mrs. Dunne, Venetian Hall, Rush road—20 Acres of magnificent 1st Crop Meadows, in one or more divisions.
Also 30 Acres very superior Crop of Wheat.
FAME DAY, at 1 o'clock, for Wm. Dale, Esq., at The Grange, Baldoyle—7 Acres prime 1st Crop Meadow.
SAME DAY, at 2 p.m., for John Finnimore, Esq., at Stapolin, Baldoyle—11 Acres very heavy New Meadows and 30 Acres prime 2nd Year Meadows.
FRIDAY, 13th JUNE, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for Mrs. Dowd, at Cheverstown, Clondalkin—14 Acres exceptionally heavy 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Crop Meadows.
SAME DAY, at 1.30 p.m., for Mrs. Martin, at Tandys, Lucan—34 Acres 1st Crop Meadows, and 20 Acres Inferior Old Meadows.
BY PRIVATE TREATY—11 Acres very heavy 1st Crop Meadows at Spring Hill; 7 Acres of superior 1st Crop Meadow, at Clondalkin; 12 Acres 2nd Crop Meadow, at Home Farm, Drumcondra; 20 Acres 2nd and 3rd Crop Meadows, at Clondalkin, and 14 Acres Meadows at Kinsaughan, 10 at Oberstown, Tara, 8 at The Loge, Sutgart, 7 at Stepaside.
McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN.
STORE CATTLE AUCTION
EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES INVITED.
GANLY, SONS & CO.,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
MEADOW AUCTIONS
BY
JOHN P. CUFFE.
ON WED. ST. MARGARETS, CO. DUBLIN—On FRIDAY, 6th JUNE, 1919, at Two o'clock, New Times—About 30 Acres of very superior First Crop Meadows, in lots to suit purchasers.
HILLHEAD, ST. MARGARETS—SAME DAY, at Two-thirty o'clock (N.T.—30 Acres very Heavy Upland Old Meadows, in lots.
POPPINTREE, FINGLAS, CO. DUBLIN—On WEDNESDAY, 11th JUNE, 1919, at Two o'clock (New Times)—28 Acres First and Second Crop Meadow, and 7 Acres Old Meadow.
JOHN P. CUFFE,
Auctioneer, Valuer, and Live stock salesman,
75 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone—4840. Marrow Bullocks, Dublin.

SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
ADAM'S SALEROOMS,
19 STEPHEN'S GREEN, N.
TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 3rd JUNE,
And Following Day, at 12 o'clock,
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WELL-MADE FURNITURE AND OTHER EFFECTS, comprising—Pianos by Collard and Cadby, Squares Pianos, Chesterfield and other Settees, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Wicker ditto, Inlaid Occasional Chairs and Tables, Walnut Drawing-room Suites, Louis, Inlaid Walnut, and Antique Rosewood Drawing-room Cabinets, Walnut and Gilded, Overmantels, Antique Nelson Mahog. Table, Antique Mahog. Card, Fallingleaf, Inlaid Leo and Occasional Tables, Mahog. Cylinder Front Secretaire, Oak Slope Front ditto, Desk, Writing Table, Two Capital Mahog. Bookcases, Walnut and Oak Bookcases; Mahog., Walnut, and Oak Mirror-back Sideboards, Cottage Sideboards and Chiffoniers, Sets Mahog. Dining Chairs, Mahog. and Walnut Telescope Dinner Tables, Mahog., Walnut, and Oak Hall Stands, Tables Chairs, and Benches; Grandfather Hall and Mantel Clocks, Mahog. & fold and Jap. Screens, Cane Reclining and Rocking Chairs, Coal Cabinets and Brass Fenders, Dinner Service, Glass and China, Turkey, Indian, and Brussels Carpets and Rugs, good Oil Paintings and Engravings, including Irish Volunteers, Coloured Prints, Mahog. Bedroom Suites, Mahog. Mattresses, Feather and Wool Beds, 3-door Combination, and 2-door Mirrored Wardrobes; Duchess Toilet Tables, Mahogany Chests, large quantity of good Polished Deal and Painted Bedroom Furniture, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, and Quilts, Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets and Bedding, Chairs, Bentwood Chairs, Garden Benches, Lawn Mower, Wheelbarrow, Hose, Garden Tools, Seat Sales, Barrel Churn, Step Ladders, Children's Carts, Perambulators, and Go-Carts, Books—Bogarth's Works, by Heath, large folio, in Morocco—Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th Edition, Gentlemen's Silver Response Coffee Pot, 1766; Wine Funnel, etc.
ON VIEW—To-day (Tuesday), 3rd June, and To-day (Tuesday), 3rd June, and following day, at 12 o'clock.—Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Appraisers,
57 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.
14 ADELAIDE ROAD, DUBLIN.
MONDAY, 16th JUNE, 1919.
GOOD TOWN RESIDENCE
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at JAMES ADAM'S SALEROOMS, Estate Sale-room, 57 MERRION ROW, at 1 o'clock p.m. Held under Lease for 999 years from 19th August, 1840, at fifty pounds per £.S. and £5 10s. per annum.
The above is a well-built dwelling, most centrally situated, containing—Entrance Hall, Drawing-room, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, hot bath, good kitchen with dresser, range, copper boiler, copper coal-cellar, pantry, &c. At present let to a tenant on quarterly tenancy at £72, landlord paying taxes. May be viewed on order from the Auctioneers on any week-day from 2 to 5 p.m.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale on application to
STEWART and ORR, Solicitors, 7 Great Brunswick st.
JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers,
57 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
38-39 SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S ST.
HOUSES SOLD.
HOUSES LET.
AUCTIONS CONDUCTED
Templeogue — 20 Acres—
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE at £2,600, only subject to annuity of £48 15s. Od.; one mile from Templeogue steam tram; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, servant's room, hot bath, 2- w.c.'s; telephone and gas; no basement. Immediate possession.—Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.
Co. Wicklow—GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE WANTED, Unfurnished and Detached, with about 10 Acres; 3 or 4 reception, 6 or 7 bedrooms, bathroom, servants' rooms, no basement; large garden, and good water supply. Rent about £100 per annum.—Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.
Gentleman's Residence Wanted
IN HUNTING DISTRICT, Counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Carlow; 4 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, etc. Rent £200 to £250.—Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.
Howth, Killiney, Dalkey
FURNISHED, DETACHED RESIDENCE WANTED, for 3 months; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, and 2 or 3 servants' rooms. Rent about £60 per month.—Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
5TH. ST. GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN
ANTIRRHINUM (SNAPDRAGON)
DWARF and Semi-Dwarf, choicest varieties, in all colours, 1 6 dozen, postage 6d.; 7/6 per 100, free. Selling Duplicates, all colours, 2 dozen, postage 6d., 12 6 100, free.
RAMSAY, BALLSBRIDGE.

STORE CATTLE SALES
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
EVERY THURSDAY.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.
CITY OF DUBLIN
VAUGHAN'S HOTEL,
RUTLAND SQUARE.
FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN,
BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Mrs. Vaughan, being about to retire from business after 29 years of successful trading, has instructed us to invite for Tender purchase as a going concern of her interest in the valuable Hotel Property known as Vaughan's Hotel, Number 29 premises known as Vaughan's Hotel, Rutland square, to which there is a hotel licence attached, and Nos. 16 and 15 Granby row, Dublin, adjoining same and used in connection therewith, together with the stock-in-trade, furniture, fittings, and fixtures therein.
The said Rutland square is held for 900 years from the 25th March, 1855, at the yearly rent of £60 over and above taxes. No. 16 Granby row is held for 99 years from the ——— May, 1919, at the yearly rent of £90 Os. Od. over and above taxes. No. 15 Granby row, held under Lease for 21 years from 1st October, 1918, at the yearly rent of £55 over and above taxes—total rent £175. There is a coach-house and stable at the rear, producing £35 per annum, thus reducing the rent to £142 a year.
The premises are fitted with electric light, furnished throughout in first-class style, and found in everything necessary for carrying on a first-class business, and is in a commanding position, leading to and from the Railway Stations, only a few minutes' walk from the General Post Office, Dublin, and Nelson Pillar.
The Hotel contains—Entrance Hall, Coffee-room, Dining-room, Lounge, Drawing-room, Dining-room, Private Sitting Room, Smoke Room, Reading-room, Hot and Cold Water Baths, Electric light throughout, 30 bedrooms, 4 bath rooms, 4 private suites, 3 servants' rooms, etc. Rent £200 to £250 per annum. Held fee of freehold and some Outhouses. Electric Trap and Set of Harness.
Tenders, stock-in-trade, furniture and fittings in one lot, can be obtained from the solicitors having carriage of the Sale, and will be received by them up to 12 noon on Tuesday, 17th June, 1919, at 12 o'clock by Messrs. CASEY, CLAY, and COLLINS, 21 Saint Andrew street, Dublin.
Cards to view can be obtained from the Solicitors having Carriage of the Sale.

SHOOTING FISHING HUNTING
GUN REQUIRED, good Shooting and Fishing in Co. Dublin; six bed, three receptions, bath and h. and c. garden, outbuildings, stabling for two; good train service.—Apply Shooting, Box 1,000, IRISH TIMES Office.
WHITE AND BROWN TROUT.
GOOD White and Brown Trout on several lakes and rivers, free to visitors—sea fishing, boat, etc., bathing; hotels all convenient to hotel. For particulars apply Proprietor, Morgan's Hotel, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

FURNITURE CONTINUED.
CHRISTIE'S, Cabinet-makers, Upholsterers, Carpet Planners, Decorators, Estimates Free, Telephone 1,000.
COTTAGE Piano, splendid tone, 8 guineas; 5 Lots Bedroom Furniture, 10 guineas; Dining-room Suite, 12 guineas; Drawing-room Suite, 15 guineas; Overmantel, 3 guineas; Sideboard, 4 guineas; Wardrobe, 3 guineas; Bedroom Suite, 5 guineas; Dining-room Suite, 6 guineas; Drawing-room Suite, 7 guineas; Overmantel, 2 guineas; Sideboard, 3 guineas; Wardrobe, 2 guineas; Bedroom Suite, 4 guineas; Dining-room Suite, 5 guineas; Drawing-room Suite, 6 guineas; Overmantel, 1 guinea; Sideboard, 2 guineas; Wardrobe, 1 guinea; Bedroom Suite, 3 guineas; Dining-room Suite, 4 guineas; Drawing-room Suite, 5 guineas; Overmantel, 1 guinea; Sideboard, 2 guineas; Wardrobe, 1 guinea; Bedroom Suite, 2 guineas; Dining-room Suite, 3 guineas; Drawing-room Suite, 4 guineas; Overmantel, 1 guinea; Sideboard, 2 guineas; Wardrobe, 1 guinea; Bedroom Suite, 1 guinea; Dining-room Suite, 2 guineas; Drawing-room Suite, 3